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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4 and 5.

Danger Bonus for Sailors; RAF Bombs Mannheim; Roosevelt Speech Sept. 1

The World's Day—August 23, 1941

New England: Seamen Like Danger Zone Bonuses

War bonuses for officers and crews of American ships sailing into danger zones please Boston shipping men. [Page 2.]

Applied religion will be essential to postwar world, Williamstown leader holds. [Page 2.]

Children of Fort Devens personnel face educational dilemma. [Page 2.]

Further jumps in gasoline prices threatened as fuel situation becomes stringent. [Page 1.]

Air and Sea: British Bombs Loosed on Mannheim

British bombers loosed explosives on the industrial city of Mannheim in Western Germany during the night and carried out sideshow sorties against harbor facilities at Le Havre and the docks at Ostend and Dunkirk.

Italian High Command reported today that German fighter planes had shot down 10 British planes in air fighting on the North African front. Two more British planes, it said, were bagged by Italian antiaircraft batteries at Bardia, Libya.

National: Labor Day Radiocast by Roosevelt

New York—The three major radio networks will broadcast a speech by President Roosevelt Monday, Sept. 1, from 12:45 to 1 p. m. (E. S. T.) as a part of a special Labor Day program.

New York—Pan American Airways filed application with the Civil Aeronautics Board to operate a commercial air route out of New York to Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo, via Brazil. [Page 9.]

In Orient: Japan Lets Aliens Use More Money

Japan eased monetary restrictions on foreigners, permitting withdrawal of about $235 monthly for living expenses.

Britain prohibited export of goods without license to China, Japanese Pacific Islands, and Macao. The order does not apply to aid to China moving over the Burma Road.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in a message thanking Malaya's Chinese for their aid, predicted that China's conflict with Japan would end next year.

In France: Nazis Hold Hostages in Slaying

Frenchmen under arrest will be held as hostages following the assassination of a German Colonel in a Paris subway, German authorities decreed. [Page 7.]

The Vichy Government will impose capital penalties for Communist activity.

Washington: Credit Sales Cut Starts Sept. 1

Strict regulations on installment buying, affecting a wide range of both luxury and necessary goods, will take effect Sept. 1, the Federal Reserve Board announced. [Page 1.]

President Roosevelt signed a bill authorizing the Navy Department to proceed with construction of approximately $244,000,000 of public works at various shore facilities in the United States and its possessions. [Page 1.]

Senator Byrd, whose defense production figures were challenged by the President, replied in rebuttal that the President's own figures showed rearmament was not proceeding quickly. [Page 3.]

The Maritime Commission rejected bids from nine shipbuilding firms for construction of 16 small tankers, but authorized negotiations with the bidders and other concerns to obtain "more reasonable terms."

Six foreign cargo vessels—three Danish and three Italian—were allotted by the Maritime Commission to be operated under American charters.

Iran: Leaves of New Army Officers Canceled

The Iran Government canceled leaves for 1,072 newly-graduated Army officers and sent them to the frontiers for service with 120,000 troops. In Berlin, authorized quarters applauded a statement by the Iranian Minister to Washington that Iran would resist aggression from any source—British, Russian or German—even against 10-1 odds. [Page 1.]

In Russia: Reinforcements Rushed to Leningrad

With the Finns reported 50 miles away from Leningrad, Russia rushed reinforcements to defend the strategic city of the north. [Page 1.]

Secret dispatches of the Russian High Command were said captured as the Germans claimed to have shot down the courier plane of Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, August 23, 1941

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Chess	14
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22
Education Pages	10-11
Entertainment Timetable	5
Financial Pages	16-18
"Inside America, No. 18	13
Movie Guide	21
News of Art, Music and Theater	15
Radio Timetable	4
"South of the Rio Grande," No. 18	3
Sports Page	14
"A Stitch in Time," No. 18	3
The Home Forum	12
Spiritual Building (With French Translation)	
The Week in Focus	8

Weekly Magazine Section

Can Hitler Stop?	1-2
Britain's Theater Carries On	3
Way Down South in the Land of Letters	4
Unconquerable Chungking	5
Toward an Anglo-American New Order	6
Lefty Crashes the 300	7
Pipelines of Empire	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

American 'Foster Parents' Help 10,000 Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—The Save the Children Federation, of 1 Madison Avenue, announced today that its nation-wide endeavor to obtain American "foster parents" for British and other war refugee children in England had reached the 10,000 adoptions mark. The Federation hopes to get the aid of 25,000 "foster parents."

Under the Federation's program, $30 a year gives a British or European child in Britain vital supplementary assistance. Americans in every State of the Union have "adopted" children, some "foster parents" caring for as many as 30 children.

Weather Predictions

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Gas Price Rise Stirs Bay State Probe Demands

Fuel association claims rise is necessary—Officials maintain advance unwarranted.

Further price rises in gasoline in Massachusetts were forecast today by Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, following a one-cent-a-gallon boost made effective this morning.

"If there is to be further rationing, which no doubt there will, it will be expected that dealers will have to make further increases," Mr. Moore stated.

The Retail Gasoline Dealers' Association, representing about half the dealers in the State, decided Aug. 22 on the price hike, setting the price generally at 18½ cents.

Asserting that Federal rationing had reduced sales and cut the dealers' margin of profit, Mr. Moore said in a statement that "the one-cent price rise is the only possible way that Massachusetts dealers can remain in business."

Protest on Increase

Only a few hours before Mr. Moore announced the increase, John P. McBride, Director of the State Division of the Necessaries of Life, protested to Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell against reported 1½ and 2-cent increases in local areas. Later, he said his protest would apply also to the 1-cent rise.

Assistant Attorney General Frank G. Volpe, already investigating reported increases in the prices of coke, coal, and bottled milk in restaurants, was assigned to investigate the gasoline price situation.

Asserting the public is protected by State law against unreasonable prices for the necessaries of life, Mr. McBride said there had been no increase in the wholesale price of gasoline.

As the Labor Day week end neared, coincident with the end of the month, there appeared to be considerable uncertainty as to whether the rationed supply of gasoline for August would be sufficient to meet motorists' demands.

While some filling stations will close Sunday and others part of the day, most were expected to remain open. Some, meanwhile, were limiting each customer to five gallons at a time or engaging in similar plans to conserve the available supply.

Waiting, Waiting, Waiting

The Eastern Seaboard's 100,000 station operators and 10,000,000 motorists alike awaited a statement from the Office of Defense Petroleum Co-ordination which was expected to ease the current confusion by projecting a uniform program for equitable distribution of available gasoline supplies.

It was understood the Office, aided by the petroleum industry, would provide a formula for limiting motor fuel delivered at each sale, with the number of gallons determined by the individual station's supply on hand.

In Washington, unverified reports circulated in congressional circles that the Government had called upon American oil companies to make up a pool of 100 additional tankers to be turned over to the British.

Diversion of 50 tankers from the Atlantic coast run to serve Britain in the Battle of the Atlantic precipitated the current petroleum emergency. One member of Congress said he had heard from a reliable source that 40 of the 80 tankers acquired in the United States by the British before enactment of the Lend-Lease Act had been sunk.

Rhode Island Model

In Rhode Island, a plan worked out in the office of Frederick A. Wilmot, State Conservator, may well become a model for rationing if limiting of gasoline becomes inevitable.

Since Aug. 6, Dwight T. Colley, a member of Mr. Wilmot's Fuel Commission, has had under consideration a scheme by which pleasure vehicles would be cut to 27 gallons a month.

His plan is under consideration in each of the other 16 State Conservators' offices, and presumably in Washington, but no word has as yet reached Mr. Wilmot that it will be adopted.

The Plan would work like this:

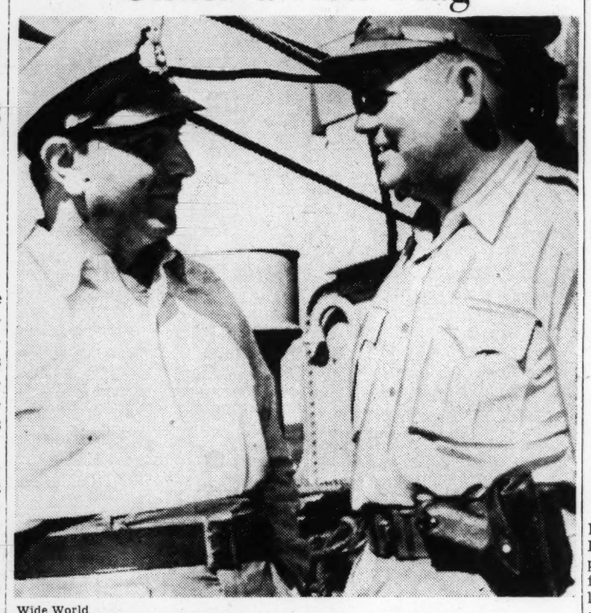
First, permission cards would be issued to commercial vehicles and others on the preferred priority list. They would be enabled to buy as much gas as they need.

20 Per Cent in Pool

The total usually consumed by these categories of vehicles then would be subtracted from the gasoline available. Twenty per cent would be put aside in a pool. The rest would be divided equally among pleasure-car drivers.

The 20 per cent pool could be had by traveling salesmen and others having a legitimate use for gas in their business. They would apply for bigger rations to a State Fuel Board.

Under a New Flag



Wide World

A German Fights for Britain

The one-time commander of a German U-boat in the World War, now known, for obvious reasons, only as Max X, talks with Stan Sheldon of Sydney, Australia, aboard the exiled German's ship in a North African port. He now pilots a small transport in the service of the British, running troops and war supplies between British bases in the Middle East and Tobruk.

Britain's Allies Contribute 7,200,000 Tons of Shipping

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Britain's Allies who were overrun by the German armies managed to save 7,200,000 tons of their merchant shipping to supplement Britain's own merchant marine, First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander said yesterday.

Total British and Allied shipping lost in the war through June was 6,099,137 tons, according to British figures. In addition, Britain has reported the loss of 1,044,843 tons of neutral shipping. Of the losses, Britain has said 4,601,000 tons were its own, 1,498,017 tons that of its Allies.

Mr. Alexander said Britain's Allies brought 190 warships, 1,618 merchant ships, 1,200 officers and 13,500 men to the "common cause."

Security and Disarmament: Challenge to Postwar World

"They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea, or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments."

—Point Eight in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration of Aug. 14, 1941.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The eighth and last point in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration is the broadest of all in scope. It deals with security and disarmament. It is therefore an essential preliminary condition of all the other seven "common principles" and in a general sense includes them all.

This eighth point affirms that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt "believe all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to abandonment of the use of force." It states their conviction that, "pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security," disarmament of aggressor nations is essential. And it concludes that they will "aid and encourage all other practical measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armament."

Familiar Attempts

Just how much do these three statements really mean? Are they merely platitudinous expressions of a pious hope? This question must be faced frankly. For the plain fact is that on the face of it there is little or nothing new in any of these declarations. They have all been made many times already.

Renunciation of force has been tried before. The Kellogg Pact outlawing war was signed by 63 nations of the world, including Germany and Japan. It failed to prevent war. Disarmament of Germany has been tried before. It failed to prevent war. Reduction of armaments has been tried before. It failed to prevent war. In fact, the only result of vain attempts of disarmament was to leave peace-loving peoples at a disadvantage in the face of an aggressor whom they had tried to disarm.

In view of these hard facts from the past, it is not surprising therefore that people today ask whether the eighth point of the Atlantic Declaration really means anything for the future. The answer is surely to be found in the fact that this eighth point, like the other seven, is avowedly "a principle"—that is to say, a broad general statement of which the essential function is that it must be interpreted and elaborated and applied. In other words, the true test of the value of these reaffirmations about abandoning use of force, disarming aggressors, and reducing armament burdens, depends on their practical application.

Thus if this eighth point of the Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration means anything at all, it must imply something very definite. It must imply a joint undertaking on the part of Great Britain and the United States to employ their united armed might for preservation of world

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Pointing to Peace

The Roosevelt-Churchill declaration—eight points setting out the broad peace aims of the two great democracies—is expected to form the cornerstone of the order which America and Britain seek to establish in the postwar world.

The eight points are the subject of eight articles by staff specialists of The Christian Science Monitor, one devoted to each separate section of the declaration. The eighth article appears in an adjoining column.

U. S. Feels Defense Pinch; Iran Awaits Showdown; Russian Lines Hold Fast

Reply to British-Soviet note said to agree to gradual expulsion of Nazi agents.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—A dispatch of Reuters, British news agency, from Ankara, said today it was rumored there that Iran in its reply to British and Soviet notes had agreed to expel small numbers of German agents each month.

TEHERAN, Iran, Aug. 23 (AP)—Iran, anticipating a showdown on British-Russian demands for expulsion of German technicians from the country, has cancelled leaves for 1,072 newly-graduated army officers and has ordered them to the frontiers for active duty with 120,000 troops on guard there.

A Government answer to a British-Russian note was delivered to the British Minister yesterday. Iran was understood to have shown readiness to reduce the number of German technicians when their contracts in State-owned railroads and communications industries expire.

The answer, however, was reported to have stressed that Iran as a neutral, independent power, did not see why it should be forced to risk diplomatic rupture with Germany by expelling all German nationals at once.

[Sources in London indicated Great Britain would stand firm on its demands and was ready to send troops into Iran rather than permit an alleged 3,000 Germans to remain there. They said Lieut. Gen. Claude J. E. Auchinleck, Middle East Commander-in-Chief, who visited London recently, probably gave Prime Minister Winston Churchill a detailed report of British strength in that area.]

Iranians declared the British-Russian demands were windowdressing to cover plans to invade the country and establish contacts by which British troops could join Russians on the eastern front.

An official police statement said there were only 640 male Germans in the country and that in the past 45 days 50 of these had left.

German Minister Erwin Ettel notified Germans that all who were unable to stand the climate or whose business prospects were uncertain should leave.

About 60 Americans are in Iran. They are mainly medical and Evangelical missionaries, but include two who are engaged in assembling nine Curtiss pursuit planes sold to the Government before tension with Britain developed.

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (AP)—Authorized sources said today the Iranian Minister to Washington made a "purposeful and obviously necessary" declaration by stating Iran would resist aggression from any source.

[Mohammed Schayester, Iran's Minister to the United States, said yesterday after a conference with Secretary of State Cordell Hull that Iran would fight against Germany, Soviet Russia, Great Britain, or any other force—even though odds were 10 to 1—to prevent an invasion of the country.]

Second-Hand Clothes 'Pooled' for Eton Boys

Eton, England

A second-hand clothes "pool," run by the College tailor, enables Eton boys to keep their traditional dress despite the clothes rationing now in force in Britain. Top hats, swallow-tail coats and black trousers—the attire Eton adopted in 1820 on the passing of George III, the school's greatest benefactor—are chief items in this sartorial pool.

Boys leaving school or growing out of their clothes sell them to the pool. New arrivals and those requiring fresh outfits buy these clothes and as they are second-hand, they do not require clothes coupons.

Reds Dig In For Defense Of Leningrad

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP)—Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff, the defender of Leningrad, repeated urgent proclamations today declaring the Soviet's second city in "terrible danger" and urging Soviet citizens to perform their "holy duty" in fighting off the Nazi invader.

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP)—Combined forces of the Red Army and the Russian People's Army were reported today to have saved an undisclosed city from German siege, driving the Nazis back six miles in a counterattack.

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Aug. 23

Reinforced by troops rushed from Leningrad's garrison of 1,000,000 men, Red Armies defending the old capital of Imperial Russia were declared to be holding fast today under violent aerial assault on three sides by the siege-bound city.

Important secret documents and other material of the Soviet High Command have fallen into German hands through the downing of Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff's own courier plane, DNB reported. A hit in the motor of his plane as it flew low over an airfield occupied by German infantry forced it down, the agency said.

Again withdrawing into its periodic shell of vagueness, the bulletin from Adolf Hitler's headquarters today dismissed the whole campaign against Russia with the one terse sentence: "Operations on the East front continue according to plan."

While stemming twin German drives from the south and southwest, the Russians faced a greater immediate danger from Nazi-allied Finnish columns striking down the Karelian isthmus from the north.

The Finnish High Command said Finnish troops had reached points within 50 miles of Leningrad after smashing five Soviet divisions and cracking defenses set up by the Russians on the former Finnish Mannerheim line.

Brake upon installment buying is expected to release supplies for national needs.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 — America's 130,000,000 consumers are just beginning to feel the pinch of the mounting defense program and are going to feel it more severely in the future.

The immediate and clearest evidence that the Nation's industries cannot produce $40,000,000,000 of war supplies on top of normal consumer manufacture and produce them fast enough is the sweeping curtailment of installment buying ordered by the Federal Reserve Board to become effective Sept. 1. These new restrictions give effect to an executive order of the President, issued Aug. 11.

These restrictions accomplish two purposes. They reduce the danger of inflation by reducing the purchase of consumer goods for which prices would be forced up through the shortages of supply and consequent increases in demand. They tend to cut down consumer buying which will relieve industry for defense production.

Other signs of the impact of the defense program upon the consumer were evident in the difficulty which contractors are having in obtaining needed building supplies, efforts of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply to cut down the variety of sizes and styles in consumer goods, and new measures to be taken by the Office of Production Management to find employment for workers due to be laid off because of the compulsory decrease in automobile manufacture.

Brake Upon Credit

The effect of the new Government rules governing installment buying is to discourage the use of short-term credits for the purchase of 24 specifically named types of articles ranging from automobiles to oil burners and saxophones to suction cleaners. To achieve this end, the Government makes it harder to buy on credit by increasing the installments and decreasing the period over which they can be paid.

The new rules set 18 months as the maximum period for which installment credit can be extended. They require down payments from one third on automobiles to 20 per cent on household appliances and 15 per cent on heavy household equipment, such as heaters, furniture and pianos.

The Reserve Board also requires that any business or banking firm that is engaged in extending installment credit must obtain a license to do business by Dec. 31.

Cash transactions and transactions completed before Sept. 1, unless they are renewed or expanded later, are exempt.

Following are the articles listed by the Reserve Board, the scale of down payments required, and the maximum length of the installment contract allowed:

Installment Restrictions

The restrictions follow:

One-third minimum down payment and maximum of 18 months to pay balance—new and used automobiles, airplanes, power driven boats, outboard motors and motorcycles.

Twenty per cent minimum down payment and 18 months to pay balance — mechanical refrigerators of less than 12 cubic feet capacity, household washing machines, ironers, suction cleaners, cooking stoves and ranges, heating stoves, and space heaters, electric dishwashers, room-unit air conditioners, sewing machines, radios, phonographs and musical instruments composed principally of metal.

Fifteen per cent minimum down payment and 18 months to pay—household furnaces and heating units for furnaces (including installations for oil, gas, or coal stokers), household water heaters, water pumps, plumbing, and sanitary fixtures, home air conditioning systems, and attic ventilating fans.

Ten per cent minimum down payment and 18 months to pay—new household furniture (including iceboxes, bedsprings and mattresses but excluding floor coverings, wall coverings, draperies and bed coverings), pianos and household electric organs.

No down payment but maximum of 18 months to pay—materials and services (except items listed above) used in making repairs or improvements on existing real estate when amount is less than $1000; same restriction on cash loans of less than $1000.

Because of the shortages of raw materials which go into a wide variety of consumer goods, such

Continued on Page 19, Column 6

Prices and Your Purse: Costs Still Soar

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 23, 1941.

The cost of living is still going up. Latest Labor Department figures show it is almost 7 per cent higher than when the war broke out in Europe. Food prices, slackened because of the summer supply of fresh fruits and vegetables, are expected to take another big jump when cold weather sets in.

Carless Gas?

A reporter asked William S. Knudsen this week if he thought gasoline rationing would hinder the sale of automobiles.

"No," replied Mr. Knudsen. "As long as a man can get a gallon of gas he'll try to get a car to put it in."

Radio Priority

Because the home radio is a bulwark of democracy and would be the chief means of alarm in case of invasion, the Office of Production Management this week released metals for replacement tubes and condensers needed to keep in operation the bulk of the 50,000,000 radio sets in the United States.

Good Buys

Sent to the head of the "good buy" class by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply for the first two weeks in September are fresh vegetables and young chickens.

"Young chickens" it says, "will probably continue in the good buy class throughout the remainder of 1941. Most of the young chickens now being marketed are broilers and fryers but as the season progresses, roasting chickens will become more plentiful and be the most important type of young chicken available."

Omelet Project

The Government is encouraging development of 35 to 40 new egg-drying plants in the Nation's chicken belt to step up supplies for the Army, Navy and Great Britain.

Dried eggs are used chiefly for cooking and baking, though by the addition of a little milk or water they can be used for scrambled eggs or omelets.

Hosiery Status

Here is latest OPACS advice on women's hosiery: "There is no super-abundance of any material immediately available for making hosiery, but there will be supplies of rayon, cotton, and nylon. Taken all together, these supplies can be knitted into a great many stockings. For consumers this means that, in the future, hosiery wardrobes will have to be planned to make the most efficient use of all three of these available materials."

Around the Clock

Together with the Bureau of Home Economics it suggests this hosiery wardrobe:

For housework or light sports: choose cotton or rayon in heavy and medium weights, cotton anklets in the summer.

For walking or sports: choose heavy cotton.

For shopping, office wear: choose medium weight cotton or rayon.

For afternoon or informal evening wear: choose nylon or light weight rayon or cotton in novelty lace or mesh.

For formal evening wear: choose lightest weight in any of the four fibers.

One in 2,000

Memory is short and most women have forgotten that not until 1914 did they begin to wear silk stockings generally when the slit and hobbled skirt ushered in a new brevity for skirts. The National Geographic Society pointed out this week that at the beginning of the 20th century, only one woman in 2,000 wore silk stockings.

Army's Tires

The Army is conserving strategic materials, too. It announced plans this week for putting new treads on worn tires and substitution of plated steel forks and spoons to save zinc and nickel.

Experiments showed that a tire recap lasts about 80 per cent of the normal service of an original tread and costs about 40 per cent of the price of a new tire.

Furniture Fact

New simple lines in furniture are destined to become the vogue as the result of a meeting of furniture manufacturers at OPM this week to discuss simplification of styles to conserve material, especially steel.

Boston Shipping Men Pleased at Progress of Parley Over Seamen's Bonuses

Below Base Pay Approved For Learners in Skilled Trades

Limited employment of learners at sub-minimum wages in specified industries has been approved as a means of training new workers, according to Leo A. Gleason, Acting Regional Wage-Hour Director for New England.

Employment of inexperienced workers at rates below the standards set up by the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act has been adopted to counteract shortages of skilled labor in non-defense as well as defense industries, Mr. Gleason said. "Although the Act establishes a 30-cent an hour minimum for all industries engaged in interstate commerce, in many occupations the Wage-Hour Division has established higher minimums," he continued. "To undercut these minimums, an employer must be certified by the Division."

Stringent regulations will surround the employment of "learners," the Director stated. "Learner certificates will be limited to not more than 10 per cent of the number of workers employed in a plant."

"Certificates will not be issued in areas where the establishment of a sub-minimum wage rate for beginners will endanger existing higher wage structures. When issued, the certificates will define a learner as 'a worker who has had less than six or eight weeks—depending on the industry—of experience in the last three years.'"

Demand for skilled workers in defense industries has nearly wiped out the labor market previously drawn upon by the ordinary, non-defense employers, Mr. Gleason pointed out. "Therefore, it became necessary to look around for new sources of labor supply," he said. "In many cases, employers are unable to find workers with even six or eight weeks experience, and must take absolute greenhorns."

Employers must secure Wage-Hour approval before beginning employment of "learners," Mr. Gleason said. "The Division will also set up the pay rate for the new workers. Employers desiring to hire inexperienced men at sub-minimum rates can obtain application forms from the Hearings Branch of the Division in Washington.

"Two industries have already received the go-ahead signal from the Department," he went on. "In the rubber specialties factories, employment of learners at 30 cents an hour for eight weeks has been approved. The existing minimum wage for this industry is 40 cents an hour. The other industry is the set-up paper box plants where learners may be employed for six weeks at 30 cents an hour. Employees in this industry are paid a minimum of 36 cents an hour."

Learner certificates in the rubber plants are limited to employment of hand workers, machine workers in make-up processes only, and inspectors. In the paper box factories, the certificates will be issued only for certain basic machine and hand operations. This does not include cutting, scoring and splitting, all higher paid occupations.

Filene's

BOSTON

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$4.45

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Manufacturer Holds Law Should Settle Strikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 23—Objection to the use of the Army to settle strikes, registered by one of the key men in the National Association of Manufacturers, was regarded here today as one of the major pronouncements at the Summer Institute on Employment Relations.

Thomas Roy Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Employment Relations of the N. A. M., also told the conference that legislation permitting the seizure of industrial plants was likely to be passed, though it should have been made wholly unnecessary by a sound Federal labor program.

Mr. Jones urged a Federal law to put an end to work stoppages because of closed shop strikes.

The Summer Institute brought industrial relations men of a large number of the country's leading corporations here for the week. The institute is jointly sponsored by the N. A. M. and the University of Vermont.

A most vital cog in the production machinery is lacking, namely a sound enforceable labor policy, Mr. Jones declared in his address.

"It is not too late yet to act—it is imperative that Washington act now," he said. "Using the army to settle industrial disputes is a cumbersome, costly custom, reminiscent of the frontier days before law and order had been established. This anachronism in our twentieth century society belongs among the records of the United States Archives."

In line with other criticism of the conduct of the defense program, the N. A. M. leader added:

"There is lack of clear-cut governmental policy on almost any subject of national import and a disheartening lack of organization in organized direction of, and centralized guidance of the national defense effort with the concomitant duplication of responsibility and lack of authority."

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Egyptian Art" will be the subject of an afternoon lecture by Miss Eaton of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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FIFTH FLOOR

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

Religion Held First Need In Postwar Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Rebuilding a postwar world will require a happy combination of 20th century technical knowledge with correctly applied religious principles, the latter "in control," Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, Director of the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, said today on the eve of the first session of the Institute.

Political negotiators, constructing the peace treaty, need only be "as scientific in their approach to a broken-down world as an ordinary garage mechanic is in analyzing and repairing a stalled automobile," he said.

If the "intolerable gap between advances in technical knowledge and man's management of everyday relations" could be closed, he said, the cause of "World War II" would be removed for all time.

The Institute, of which Dr. Clinchy is Director, will open here tomorrow night at 7:15 with an address by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey which will be broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Its aim, he has explained, will be to "help Americans emancipate themselves from irrational prejudices about capital, labor, and government."

"World conditions demand an economic regeneration, at once moral and reasonable," he said.

"This regeneration will call for changes in the so-called free nations as well as the totalitarian . . .

"People must envisage the good life for the many, which giant power, geared to twentieth century technology and controlled by religious principles, can provide."

Sunday night's session of the Institute will feature a "town-hall type" of meeting devoted to the duties of Americans in a post-war world. It will be broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System from 8:00 to 8:45 p. m.

Over WJZ and the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company, a "Tribute to Religion" will be broadcast from 9 to 9:25 Thursday evening. The first part of this program will come from Hollywood and feature Frederic March and Martha Scott. The second part will originate from the Institute.

Fete of Norfleet Camp In N. H. Aids Children

A Folk Festival consisting of country dances, songs, bowling, dialogues, finger painting and other activities was held today at Norfleet Camp, Peterboro, N. H., for the benefit of handicapped children.

Tomorrow afternoon at 5 p. m. the Norfleet Trio of New York City, will be featured in a concert under the direction of Josephine Burrell of Boston.

Soldiers Attend Kennel Club Preview

Upper: Camp Edwards soldiers at a preview of the Framingham District Kennel Club dog show, held at Coonamessett, where the aristocrats of dogdom rubbed noses with Army mascots of doubtful parentage, in a grand rehearsal for the annual show to be held Aug. 24 at Raceland, John R. Macomber's showplace at Framingham Center. Lower: Anything to oblige the cameraman, says Pepper Rita, 2¾-pound Chihuahua, as she bounds on the back of the Great Pyrenees. Pepper Rita is no ordinary hitchhiker. She boasts a canine degree in obedience training of CD—companion dog. K'Eros de Guerveur of Basquaerie is no ordinary pooch either. His ancestors guarded the shepherd's flocks in the Pyrenees, and K'Eros walked off with no less than "best in the show" recently.

Soldiers Attend Preview Of Framingham Dog Show

It was a case of the Army going to the dogs in a perfectly proper manner when some 800 members of the First Battalion of the 208th Coast Artillery and Anti-aircraft at Camp Edwards attended the first informal dog show preview to be staged for boys in the Army this week at Coonamessett on Cape Cod.

Bluebloods of canine aristocracy, in line for prizes at the annual dog show of the Framingham District Kennel Club to be held tomorrow at Raceland, the John R. Macomber Estate in Framingham Center, rubbed noses with Army mascots of doubtful lineage, including Snuffy the bear.

Army dogs rather stole the show when they demonstrated their proficiency in dispatch work, being taken a mile away into the woods and "lost," whereupon they gave one sniff and headed in a bee-line for home base.

Very popular with the boys from camp was Beulah's Golden Sultan, a war refugee collie, here for the duration. Beulah went through bombing raids in London, Liverpool, and Sussex before being sent to this country in order to preserve the breed. Three boats in Beulah's convoy were sunk.

The boys from Camp Edwards will return the compliment of the preview, and attend the dog show at Framingham Center, when 881 dogs, representing 70 breeds will compete for prizes in the largest outdoor dog show to be held in New England.

Included in the show this year will be a breed of dog perhaps never before shown in America, the Weimaraner. It is a hunting dog similar to the Doberman Pinscher, although larger, and one of the oldest German breeds.

Soldiers from forts and camps from all over the State will bring their mascots with them to Raceland.

Copley Plaza Hotel Change on Sept. 1

An important event in Boston hotel history will occur on Sept. 1, when management of the Copley Plaza Hotel will be taken over directly by the New England group now serving as trustees for the property. Previously the hotel had been under the management of an operating company with headquarters in New York.

In connection with this change, Arthur L. Race, for many years Managing Director, will retire from that position. Mr. Race is to be retained, however, in an advisory capacity to the new management group, but this arrangement does not preclude Mr. Race from operating any other hotel.

The new active operating head of the Copley-Plaza will be Chauncey Depew Steele. He has been manager of the Hotel Continental, in Cambridge, since 1939.

The trustees, who will assume management of the property the first of next month, are Charles F. Ayer, John B. Buttrick, and Ernest Henderson.

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Fort Children School Burden In Ayer, Mass.

Military and defense news in brief from New England:

Ayer School Problem—Unless Federal assistance is given the Town of Ayer, Mass., approximately 300 children of Fort Devens personnel may find the doors of the Town's public school closed to them this coming fall. Although the Town has educated the personnel's children since World War days, Frank G. Johnson, School Superintendent, told newsmen that because of the cost and limited facilities the Town could no longer undertake the task without Government help to pay the costs. The number of men at the Fort has expanded from about 2,000 to 27,000 since the defense program got under way and the number of school-age children has also increased. Paul McGuane, School Board Chairman, said the military men paid no taxes and that it cost the Town $90 a year to send a child through school.

Army's Oldest Unit—The Army's oldest active unit—Battery D, 5th Field Artillery—will form a part of a new antitank battalion of the "Fighting First" Division at Fort Devens, it has been disclosed. Organized in 1776, the unit was commanded by Alexander Hamilton in the Revolutionary War. Added to its 75 m.m. antitank guns will be 37 m.m. guns to form the new battalion—one of the first of its kind among streamlined infantry divisions.

Lodge Likes Army Life—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts is having the time of his life as Captain with the second armored division in the Louisiana maneuvers. "This is great," the Senator said. He rode a tank in the division's 84-mile spearhead which provided the initial advantage for "blue" eight corps officers, winners in the Third Army's first maneuver problem. As Assistant Staff Operations Officer, Captain Lodge helps in the big job of routing and deploying the armored division's monster tanks and troops.

'Discount' Parking

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 23 (AP)—The Canadian-American rate of exchange cost this City half a dollar. Police collected 200 Canadian pennies from parking meters and could get only $1.50 for them.

Correlates Art and Fashion

Mrs. Kay Peterson Parker

Mrs. Parker, a graduate of the Cleveland School of Art and formerly Art Director at Lasell Junior College, Auburndale, will direct a new graduate course on correlating art and fashion to be given this year at the Garland School, Boston. A building recently acquired by the school, designed by Stanford White, will be used as the art center.

Licensed Officers Get 60 P. C. Of Basic Pay, Over, Insurance

Log of the Port of Boston

Payment of war bonuses to officers and crews of American merchant ships sailing into danger zones, is being agreed upon at a series of conferences between the United States Maritime Commission, the Department of Labor, steamship operators, and unions.

Details of progress already made at the meetings in Washington, brought back to Boston by union delegates, are eagerly followed by those who go down to the sea in ships.

First agreement to be reached was that between the ship operators, and the licensed officers. It means that every captain, mate, pilot, engineer, and other licensed maritime officer, of any American ship, when entering any of five specified areas, will receive 60 per cent of the basic wage of $140 to $400 a month as a bonus, in addition to premium payments for entry into certain ports that are considered particularly dangerous.

$5,000 Insurance

A sixth area provides 25 per cent of the basic wage as a bonus for voyages to Canadian ports on the Atlantic side while the vessel is north of 35 degrees of north latitude.

Also, the agreement provides $5,000 war risk insurance for each officer and $500 for loss of personal possessions by torpedoing, bombing or mining.

The five areas or routes into which the war risk zones have been divided, and the bonus payments for entering those areas, are:

1. 60 per cent bonus for trans-Atlantic voyages to Spain; Portugal; East, South, or West African coasts; the Red Sea; Persian Gulf; India; Iceland and Greenland, plus $75 for Suez, and $45 for each port in the Red Sea, and Persian Gulf.
2. 60 per cent for trans-Atlantic voyages to Russia (Archangel), plus $75 for each Russian port.
3. 60 per cent on trans-Pacific voyages to Russia (Vladivostok, Petropavlosk) after crossing the 180th meridian, westbound, until recrossing the same meridian, eastbound, plus $75 for each Russian port.
4. 60 per cent after crossing the 180th meridian, westbound, and recrossing it, eastbound, on trans-Pacific voyages to Japan, Philippine Islands, China, Indo-China, East Indies, and Malayan Peninsula.
5. 60 per cent on trans-Pacific voyages to New Zealand and Australia from arrival of the vessel in Suva (Fiji Islands), or the crossing of the 180th meridian, westbound, until departure from Suva, or crossing the same meridian, eastbound.

Unions represented in the negotiations for war bonus payments to officers, included the Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor; National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the United Licensed Officers, which is unaffiliated.

Winter Steamer Schedule

Steamship service between Boston and Yarmouth, N. S., which has been at the rate of three trips weekly during the summer, will be curtailed to the winter basis of two trips a week on Sept. 15. Sailings from Boston will then be on Mondays and Thursdays, and from Yarmouth, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Canada's Tabs on Money

Canada is keeping closer tabs than is Uncle Sam, on how much money is left in that country by American tourists.

Travelers returning to Boston report that Canadian customs officials, collecting the American's "entry blank" when he returns to the United States, request that he state on that blank how much money he has spent in Canada. This appears to be a procedure applied to all tourists, inasmuch as a space is provided on the printed form for the information.

Uncle Sam, on the other hand, has requested his nephews and nieces to supply that information, for nearly two decades, but it is taken on a representative cross-section basis, and the average applied to the tourist travel for the entire year. About 20,000 questionnaires are usually handed annually to residents of the United States when they return from Canada, some at the entry points along the border, and some at ports where steamers arrive from Canada, such as Boston.

Uncle Sam's objective is to reach what is frankly admitted as an estimate of the expenditure for travel between the United States and Canada, for the balance of international payments of the United States. But Uncle Sam's plan applies both ways, to Americans returning from Canada, and to Canadians returning to Canada from the United States. It is a survey taken from travelers that come and go by automobile, train, and boat.

Results of the survey, when tabulated, disclose interesting facts. For the year 1938, for instance—last full year before the outbreak of the war—the aggregate international expenditures for travel between the two largest North American countries, was $363,000,000. Of this total, $259,000,000 was spent by American travelers in Canada, and $104,000,000 by Canadians visiting the United States.

Liner Service Ending

Summer passenger service between Boston and Philadelphia, which has been maintained by the steamer Berkshire, is to be discontinued next Tuesday when that vessel sails from Boston on her final trip of the year. She is to run in the Baltimore-Jacksonville-Miami passenger and freight service for the winter months. The freighter Roanoke will be on the Boston-Philadelphia run with sailings about once a week from each port.

Hub Freight Statistics

Cars of export freight, other than grain, unloaded at Boston for shipment overseas during July totaled 847, compared with 966 in July of last year, a drop of 12 per cent, according to railroad men. Coastwise and intercoastal traffic, however, increased by 115 per cent in the number of cars brought to Boston for water shipment in the respective months.

Wages and Work Continue to Soar

Wages and employment in Massachusetts manufacturing establishments continued to soar high above 1941 levels, as the result of national defense work, the State Department of Labor and Industries disclosed in its report for the month of July.

Wages totaled $12,443,794 for the week ending nearest July 15, an increase of 55.4 per cent over the same period in 1940. At the same time employment jumped 27.5 per cent, with 436,185 persons employed in the 2,037 manufacturing plants covered by the monthly survey.

The Department reported that the average weekly earnings of employees in July, 1941, totaled $28.53, a figure much greater than at any time since the surveys were first undertaken in September, 1922.

A total of 17.5 per cent of the 436,185 employees were reported employed wholly on defense production, while 15.5 per cent of the 2,037 plants were similarly engaged.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy today with scattered showers or thunderstorms this afternoon. Fair tonight. Temperature about the same as last night. Sunday fair with no important temperature changes. Moderate southwest winds today.

Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire: Clearing and cooler today; Sunday fair and moderately cool.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy today, cooler in the afternoon; fair and moderately cool Sunday.

Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds today; weather mostly cloudy with occasional showers, fog along coast lifting rapidly after the wind shift.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	79	New York	69	78
Chicago	59	86	Norfolk	74	82
Denver	53	74	Philadelphia	70	81
Los Angeles	66	81	St. Louis	69	87
Miami	84	87	San Francisco	56	65
Minneapolis	58	77	Washington	69	80
New Orleans	77	93			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 23.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:24 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 12:42 a. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Sunday, 1:08 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Monday, 1:27 a. m.; height 11.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:05 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:03 p. m. Sunday.

Resort Shops at Lake Placid Nantucket . . . Magnolia

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A coat for daily wear during the coming season. Tailored to order in your CHOICE OF 500 MATERIALS

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How War Relief Committee Is Dispensing Aid in Britain

Midst bombing and the migration of masses of evacuees, war relief workers in Britain have scant leisure. With people constantly needing comfort and clothing, these workers don't have much time for such things as writing letters.

This fact gives unusual interest to the detailed letter from an official of The Christian Science Wartime Committee in London who has just toured Britain to talk with almoners distributing war relief clothing. Her remarks, resulting from her own experience and that of other workers, are of particular interest to persons throughout the United States and Canada who are preparing clothing for shipment to beleaguered Britain under auspices of The Christian Science War Relief Committee in Boston, Mass.

Activities Appreciated

Her letter is published substantially as received:

Dear ——:

Miss —— and I have been covering as much of the country as possible seeing the almoners and getting them to review their work and giving them all the encouragement we can. Everywhere we have found that the emphasis on the work as an activity of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, has produced great happiness and freedom, and has had a great effect in loosening and enlarging the work. We have also emphasized citizenship and our status as recognizing such important gifts from America, and we find that where our almoners are working directly in touch with the civic authorities, or Corporation as we call it, the best results are obtained.

Last week we visited our almoner in a badly bombed district, who described the resistance and conservatism of the town Corporation and his difficulties in dealing with them. Two days later when we returned to London, we had a letter from the almoner saying they had given him two rooms free for his work.

Sub-Depots Established

It would seem that our particular function is to find the need of the town not yet met by local authority; that like the river of healing in Ezekiel we should find our way into every chink and cranny left unfilled. This can only be done by ardent individual consecration and it seems a larger view must be taken by the boards of local churches in nominating almoners. In too many cases they are not able to give full time to the work.

We are busy now establishing sub-depots of the London depot in different parts of the country in order to break up the concentration of crates in London, to obviate the enormous carriage charges, and quite frankly to provide against one part of England being cut off from another. These depots will function just as the one at London does, distributing to an arranged area.

There is one at Wolverhampton for the Midlands and one just established at Harrogate in Yorkshire, which will serve Liverpool on one side and Hull on the other, and all the industrial area. We are now trying to establish rather smaller ones at Winchester for the South, and Westbury and Cheltenham in the West. All business will be done through the London office as before, but almoners in the allotted areas are instructed to write for their clothes to the local depot instead of London. All this will lead to further development of organization.

The things sent are all lovely and there are no bounds to the enthusiasm expressed by non-Christian Scientists who see them and are given them. Our need is always that of underclothes, plain, sensible vests and slips (petticoats) and night gowns for working women. Please don't stop the flow of the more frivolous undies, which the younger ones love. Then clothes of all sorts for growing boys and girls, 12 to 16, including boys' shoes. Shoes are quite a problem.

We note you are sending seven more crates of shoes. These are "used" and our experience is that "used" shoes are usually high-heeled and light. This may not be so with this shipment, in which case we shall be very glad as our chief demand is for strong, flattish heeled shoes.

The great demand this winter will be for children's shoes and clothing, as among the evacuees many of the children are not supported at all by their parents.

Thermos Flasks Needed

With regard to underclothes, would it be possible for us to have some bales of material, flannelette, calico, etc., for making into underclothes? There are plenty of people who need employment for the sake of their outlook and work parties could deal with this.

[Such needs are met from The Christian Science War Relief Fund, to which contributions are now being received in Boston.—Ed.]

There is a great demand for the thermos flasks you have sent and some more would be acceptable. I think the food question will arise more actively this winter than last, and it might be a good thing for our almoners in poor districts to have one or two flasks for hot beverages in their cars.

The asbestos gloves you sent are under consideration by the head of the London Fire Service who is much interested, and we may send you a cable on this later. Another odd request is for hanks of cord for packing cartons. This has trebled in price here and is scarce.

There is always great demand for stockings of every quality. Otherwise please just go on as you are doing keeping a steady supply of blankets going as there will be a great demand this winter. So many of the working people have two homes to keep going now, the husband working in the City and the wife evacuated with the children.

On Joint Committee

I hope I have emphasized growing boys' and girls' clothes, and again, children's winter outfits.

A doctor whose home and possessions had been totally destroyed came to our almoner to be fitted out. She was able to give him the clothes suitable for his position, and was so grateful that she had some silk shirts sent from Boston. One almoner on being appointed wrote to all the clergy in her district and after the next blitz could not leave her home for several days because of the constant stream of these clergy asking for parcels for their distressed people. Another almoner is sitting on a committee with two Baptists, a Congregationalist and a Church of England minister.

We are going down to Kent next week and I am sure after that I shall have some interesting stories to tell you of our almoners there where one might be described as the shock troops of the body.

With my great gratitude and loving thoughts.

R ——.

Food for Bombed-Out Britons

© Kent Messenger

A War Relief Canteen Reaches Its Destination

Left: The scene is outside the Guildhall at Rochester, Kent, England, and shows the Mayor of Rochester and other officials at ceremonies for presentation of a Christian Science War Relief Canteen. This canteen is now being driven through the streets of Britain, providing meals for needy people in districts recently "blitzed." Front row, left to right, are Mrs. Horsnaill, Christian Science Almoner in the district; Mrs. Edith Hannah Davisson, her assistant; Miss D. Cooper, a member of The Christian Science Wartime Committee in the United Kingdom; Lieut. Col. Robert Ellis Key, Chairman of the Committee; G. Sherwin Knight, Mayor of Rochester; Mrs. Mabel Key; and Mrs. King of the Women's Voluntary Services. The canteen was provided by contributions to The Christian Science War Relief Fund whose headquarters are in Boston, Mass. Right: The canteen prepared for action. As the driver stands smiling with a cup in his hand, Mrs. Horsnaill, the Christian Science Almoner, who is inside the canteen, hands a cup to Mrs. Davisson, Assistant Almoner.

Nazis in Guatemala Regarded as Menace

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"South of the Rio Grande"
Eighteenth in a series of 30 articles

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala —The visitor's first impression of Guatemala is that it would be especially vulnerable to Nazi intrigues. One keeps asking if it is not a focal point of danger. This writer believes Guatemala is the scene of very grave potential danger, which has not yet become acute. Guatemala is a strategic Central American center, and in this strategic center the Nazis hold strong positions.

In the first place, Germans constitute the most numerous foreign elements with which the population comes in close contact. There are many striking evidences of this. One is the signs over stores, shops, and clubs; another is the names in telephone books and business directories; a third is the advertisements in various publications.

An interesting commentary on the number of Germans here is a section of a recent book entitled "Viajes Presidenciales," It is published by the governing party and consists of "logs" of General Ubico's many trips throughout the country. Occasionally the writers record just what plantations in certain areas are owned by foreigners. In these official lists German names are frequent. It must be remembered, too, that native names often conceal actual German proprietorship.

Germans Back Ubico

It is noteworthy that in a Government report on roads "Rod. Rosenberg" signs one set of data as "Jefe (chief) de Transportes," while another is countersigned by Hermann Theilheimer. These are two instances, taken entirely at random, of people with German names in Government service.

One of the most recent illustrations of the prominence of Germans here is a long list of foreigners in Guatemala who publicly expressed their approval of President Ubico and recommended his re-election. It was published in the Government paper. Among the signers were a large number of Americans, Britishers, Syrians, Frenchmen and Chinese. However, the largest block of names were those disclosing German origin. There also were many Spanish, some Scandinavian, and not a few Italian names.

Just what proportion of the persons bearing German names are Nazis one cannot say. It is certain that many are of Jewish origin. It is also certain that some second and third generation Guatemalans of German origin and of mature years are not ardent followers of Hitler. However, it can be stated positively that, due to the Nazi pressure and Nazi system, practically every German here would take the side of Hitler the moment there were good prospects of a Nazi triumph, or even of a negotiated peace.

In either of those cases, the economic and social position of every German-speaking person in Guatemala would be determined by the Nazi Party in the Reich. With Hitler's commercial and war vessels covering the seas, with Guatemala's coffee streaming to Hitler's Europe, and with shiploads of fanatical Nazis from the Reich visiting this country, no local German would want to be known as having opposed Hitler. They know how terrible Nazi black lists are. In view of that, every German here is a potential Nazi crusader.

Many are active, energetic crusaders. In Guatemala are a German Legation, consulate, club, athletic organization, school, and business organizations. There is a widely distributed paper in the German language, and two small pro-German papers in Spanish. There is a pro-Nazi German bookstore and a German hotel that is openly a Nazi center. Many of the younger Germans who came here after 1918 are trained soldiers. Not a few German youth, who were born here, are devoted Nazis, as in Hungary, Rumania, and the United States.

Totalitarian Support

To this must be added the fact that many of the Italians and Spaniards are unreservedly totalitarian, and also some Americans. Many people of the United States support Hitler's system. Some of them have found their way here. It is noteworthy, also, that many brown-skinned, black-haired Guatemalans are closely related to Germans or are partially of German origin. The loyalties of such natives usually are pro-German. As far as numbers and crusading spirit are concerned, the Nazis here are formidable.

Naturally one asks: Are they organized? Not openly. They do not publicly say Heil Hitler, or salute in the Plaza with uplifted hands. They do not wear uniforms nor march about singing "Deutschland über Alles." However, that they are secretly organized is not doubted by anyone acquainted with Nazi tactics.

One may be sure that hundreds of these supporters of Hitler have drilled on the many secluded plantations and have planned just what objectives to seize when "der Tag" comes for action. The Guatemala Army, though the best in Central America, is very weak. The Guatemala Airport might be seized by armored airplanes. That the Germans here could give very decisive aid to a small attacking air force is beyond question. And it deserves repeating that Guatemala is a key to Central America. It often has dominated the whole area.

Nevertheless, in spite of all these facts, the danger is only potential and not acute, for the following reasons:

The present strong Government of President Ubico is opposed to Nazi activity. He is vigilant and allows no public agitation except that of his party. None of the three pro-German papers can carry on a vigorous pro-Hitler propaganda. No book stores sell rabid Nazi books. As a matter of fact, most of the books, magazines, and papers sold here are pro-democratic. You see many posters favoring Britain, none favoring the Nazis. Prime Minister Winston Churchill's picture abounds; you see not one of Hitler.

Nazi Ardor Cooled

Secondly, the United States black list has cooled Nazi ardor here. And this black list seems very just. The many German merchants here must get their wares from the United States and send their exports to the United States. Would it be right for the United States to direct profits into the hands of men working against the United States? The Washington Government is discriminating against Nazi merchants, so most Germans here loudly proclaim they are not Nazis.

Thirdly, it may be stated that the United States official representatives are exceedingly vigilant, are very effective, and are on the friendliest terms with General Ubico's Government. This is a matter of profound significance.

Fourthly, there would be no justification for a Nazi putsch here now. At present the Nazis here have their fingers crossed. They anxiously come to Hotel Astoria from the provinces and ask, "What's the news?" Another winter of war strain and uncertainty looms before them, so they avoid rash steps. They are lying low.

Streams rise very quickly in Guatemala and suddenly inundate whole valleys. But politically it is not the rainy season, and if Washington continues its present course against Hitlerism, the rains will not come soon. Guatemala's smouldering volcanoes will not erupt.

Senator Byrd Answers F. D. R.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia are far from agreement on the progress of the Nation's defense program.

The Chief Executive said yesterday that the Virginian had been "sold down the river" on his recent figures on production in defense industries.

Senator Byrd, in reply, declared that the President's own figures showed that the Nation is not ready to defend itself adequately now. He issued a statement quoting Secretary of the Navy Knox and Admiral S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, in support of some of his statistics.

"Wisecracking has its place," Senator Byrd said yesterday, in support of some of his statistics. "But President Roosevelt, by his statement today, emphasizes the gravity of our national situation, and I do not think anyone can dismiss lightly our preparedness program with the statement that 'Somebody sold Senator Byrd down the river on the figures in all categories but planes.'"

He said that "our production of fighting planes is about one-third of the German monthly production as estimated by some Government sources."

"I say again nearly every training camp is short of training equipment," he added. "Only yesterday the newspapers reported that at Preston, Arkansas, guns were fashioned out of 6-inch logs and that broomstick machine guns were in use. . . .

"My only desire is to be constructive in our defense program and in giving aid to England. I have supported this program in its entirety and, with many other Americans, I believe the production has lagged dangerously and that the people should be told the truth.

"We are not preparing our defense quickly; we are not giving the aid we should to England. Something constructive should be done immediately."

"He (the President) did not mention the confusion and conflicting authority that everyone recognizes now exist in all defense agencies in Wasihngton, or the imperative need for a one-man head for all defense agencies of the Government.

"Neither was anything said as to the necessity of working longer hours to produce defense needs, and that we cannot continue longer 'business as usual'."

Super-Panzer Car Developed by U. S.

WITH THE ARMY IN SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—A superpanzer wagon, capable of rambling with an infantry platoon of 67 men, their weapons, ammunition and three days' rations, is the latest addition to the Army mechanization move.

The truck-trailer unit unveiled for the current west coast war maneuvers is the only one of its kind, but two more are being built. It is a product of California's Third Army Corps under Maj. Gen. Joseph Stilwell.

Lieut. Col. Edward A. Murphy, ordnance officer of the 7th Division, has been developing the vehicle. It looks like a huge moving platform, built so close to the ground that men can step on and off without a hop. The 67 men can sit on the trailer platform with ease, equipped with their rifles, machine guns, light and heavy mortar and 37 mm antitank gun.

The vehicle's trailer is operated on the principle of a hook and ladder truck, on which an operator steers the rear wheels to keep them in the same track instead of cutting corners.

Robert E. Lamberton

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23 (AP)—Mayor Robert E. Lamberton, who passed on at his summer home at Longport, N. J., yesterday, was prominent in Philadelphia civic affairs for many years.

A Republican, Mayor Lamberton was a former Sheriff, a prominent attorney, a former member of the City Council and for eight years a Judge of the Common Pleas Court.

He resigned from the judgeship in 1939 to run for Mayor, being elected in the fall of that year.

City Solicitor Francis F. Burch described Mayor Lamberton as Philadelphia's "most distinguished citizen and most devoted servant." Council President Bernard Samuel will be acting Mayor until the municipal election Nov. 4.

German S S Units, Elite Nazi Troops, Invites New Men

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (AP)—The German SS Elite Corps, which as an association of volunteers is known as Adolf Hitler's bodyguard, has opened its ranks to newcomers.

An announcement said that qualified men from 17 to 45 might join for military and other special SS services. Recruits now will be accepted for the duration of the "emergency," whereas normally they are required to sign up for 12 years.

SS units frequently are the spearheads of decisive engagements, and SS formations now are among the German forces besieging Odessa. There has been no announcement of the losses to this or any other German formation, but the SS has been in the thick of the action since the Russian campaign began.

(Russian communiqués frequently have reported the annihilation of SS units).

Drifting Dredge Found With All Aboard Safe

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Aug. 23 (AP)—A rudderless dredge drifting toward Hawaii with 12 defense workers aboard, was located yesterday 1,900 miles southwest of Los Angeles, said radio reports from its mother ship, the Chippewa.

The dredge, a $500,000 craft of 1,000 tons, was located by the Chippewa 24 hours after it was torn loose from its towline and set helplessly adrift in a severe gale. Reports said the sea was too heavy to attempt to pick up the line late yesterday, but that all aboard the dredge were safe.

Flynn Urges Young Democrats Elect 'Support' for President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23—If the American people are in support of the President's foreign policy they must return to Congress next year representatives who will support it to replace Republican obstructionists, Edward J. Flynn, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, told delegates to the biennial convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America at its closing session today.

"We Democrats are willing to adjourn politics for the duration of the emergency when the minority party does so, but our patriotic feeling dictates that we should fight to the utmost to elect men who will help and not hinder our National Administration in its efforts to preserve our traditional freedom," said Mr. Flynn, the first practical politician to address the convention.

He traced unmistakably the party line that has been followed by the Republicans in Congress in their votes on every important issue of the foreign policy and defence program—two-thirds in the Senate, seven-eighths in the House against the arms embargo repeal; the same general proportions on the Lend-Lease bill; 10 to seven against the Selective Service Act in the Senate; on extension of the draft, two to one against in the Senate, six to one against in the House.

He mentioned the President's appointment of Republicans Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox to head the War and Navy Departments and of hundreds of Republican industrialists to defense posts to absolve Mr. Roosevelt of the charge of playing politics with defense.

"And so we come to the conviction," Mr. Flynn said, "that it is both patriotic and political wisdom to devote our time and our efforts to the election of members of the President's own party in the Congressional elections next year."

This practical politician concluded with a bid for the Young Democrats to "keep your strong clubs at their maximum, to build up the weaker organizations and start new ones." To gain a victory, he said, it is necessary to gain the support of the multitudes whose party ties are vague or non-existent.

"Here is a crusade for you. There is no promise held forth to you of political reward. There will be no public recognition of your individual efforts, but deep in your hearts and consciences will be the realization that you have give of your best to America in its hours of crisis."

Yesterday, Leon Henderson, Price Control Administrator, warned against inflation due to the tremendous burst of defense spending, and told the Young Democrats it was up to them "to establish economic freedom, freedom of work, freedom from want, freedom from fear of being without a job, freedom from fear of old age, freedom from fear of accidents and sickness and death, yes, even freedom from war."

Mr. Henderson said that he could foresee in the years to come utilization of the technological resources which we are developing during this crisis that "will mean for our people not only more goods in the aggregate but more goods per capita—in other words, a rising standard of living."

Resolutions touching on the national defense were considered including one that the Government, if necessary, should obtain defense bases in Dakar, Cape Verde Islands, Siberia, opposite Alaska, Singapore, and "other strategic points considered necessary by military and naval leaders."

Another bearing on defense of the Nation urged that the President break off diplomatic relations with the pro-Nazi Government of Vichy, and recognize and assist the Free French forces.

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3 Persian Heriz Rugs, Medallion center, size 10x7, usually 175.00, price $125

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1 Keshan of fine weave, jewel Medallion center, rust, red background, 12.2x9.2 usually 395.00, price $295

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7 Sturdy weave Persian Heriz, soft colorings of blue, rust, reds, and ivories, jewel Medallion center, size 10x8 to 11x8.3, usually 225.00, price $155

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100	51.88	18.15	9.75	7.66	6.41
125	64.85	22.69	12.19	9.57	8.02
150	77.82	27.23	14.62	11.49	9.62
200	103.77	36.31	19.50	15.32	12.83
250	129.71	45.39	24.37	19.15	16.04
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Many Candidates for Boston's Mayoralty Don't Change the Main Contest

Three-Way Election Fight In State Legion

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 23 (AP)—A three-cornered election battle for the post of State Commander high lighted today's closing session of the Massachusetts Department, American Legion, convention.

While interest in the gaily-decorated convention city centered largely in a gala parade that will wind up the program, delegates conducted warm campaigns for office aspirants.

Placed in nomination for Commander, to succeed Chester Grant of Gloucester, were James P. McManus of Boston, George L. Flynn of Natick and Richard F. Cunningham of Boston.

Other nominations:

For Vice-Commander, five to be chosen: Dr. John C. Hall, Middleboro; Timothy F. McLaughlin, Boston; Thomas P. Athridge, Boston; John E. Gorey, Springfield; John L. Delay, Cambridge; Daniel Brennan, Lowell; Tracy A. Dibble, East Lynn; James E. Smith, Worcester; Maurice J. Splaine, Worcester; Harry W. Shaughnessey, Clinton; Fred J. Land, Boston; John Buckley, Bridgewater; Arthur Hinds, Attleboro, and Cornelius J. Kelleher, Salem.

For Historian, one to be elected: Arnold P. Estelle, West Springfield; Timothy Mahoney, Cambridge; Howard F. Mattson, Commander of Norfolk County Division, and Carl T. Carey, Belmont.

Coleman C. Curran of Boston was nominated without opposition for re-election as Adjutant; and Thomas Mackey, of Somerville, was renominated without opposition for Treasurer.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, declaring that both State and Federal Governments faced the problem of rehabilitating workers when the defense surge is ended, told the delegates:

"People have got to live when this crisis is over. The Social Security program and social legislation must be kept up so that we may have funds for the needy when they're needed most—when the Government defense program ends."

Quoddy Youths Show Their Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, Aug. 23—The youth of Quoddy Village, Maine's regional resident work experience Center, displayed today the results of their defense training in aviation construction at the Maine Aero Rendezvous being held this year at the Augusta State Airport.

Gathered in an interesting exhibit in a hangar reserved especially for their equipment are a full-size BG 6 secondary glider, four Quoddy-built engines, and many other work pieces of the Quoddy Aviation units.

Enrolees of the Village's aircraft and mechanical trade schools were on hand to explain their work and display the actual results of their training. The boys have been working hard the past few months to ready their exhibit for the Rendezvous.

Coast Guard Gets New Training Ship

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt has authorized the Coast Guard to requisition the Danish Training ship the Danmark, for use in training Coast Guard officer cadets at New London, Conn.

Canham on News Room Radiocast Sunday

Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be the authority interviewed on the Feature Page of the "News Room of the Air" on Sunday, Aug. 24, at 1:30 p. m. over Westinghouse Stations WBZ and WBZA. Mr. Canham's subject will be "The People and the War." He will be interviewed by Colton G. Morris, WBZ-WBZA director of news and special events.

Mr. Canham is the former chief of the Monitor's Washington News Bureau. Previously he was stationed in Europe for his newspaper. He is a graduate of Bates College and a Rhodes scholar.

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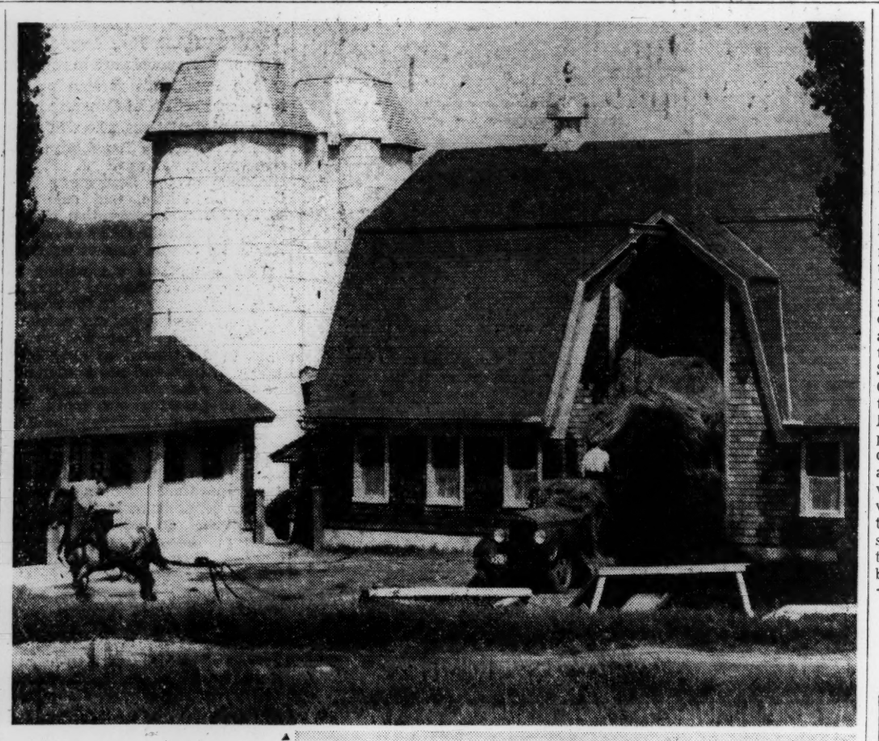

'War Gardens' Need Called Thing of Past

A bright prospect of food supplies more than sufficient for the emergency, "war gardens" a necessity of the past, and Massachusetts farmers as truly Minutemen today as they were in '75, is pictured by facts, figures and officials at Massachusetts State College at Amherst.

A food shortage will not be one of the war problems of the United States, Dr. Hugh P. Baker, President, indicated in a recent interview. Nor does he believe that it will become necessary for persons to grow "war gardens," as they did in 1917.

He bases his confidence on granaries filled to overflowing with some of the largest food stores in history. He points to a farm population organized as it has never been before and closely geared to national needs.

No Repetition of 1917-'18

"The hysteria that struck the farm population of the country in 1917 and 1918 will not be repeated in this war. Farmers will not make the mistake of plowing up the prairies again," the college president asserts.

"Way down on the farm" is a phrase of the past. Today's farmer is as vital a part of the national picture as the merchant, the industrialist, the shipbuilder, with more than 10 national services operating in his behalf compared with only one rural agency in 1917.

How Massachusetts farmers sensed the emergency and responded to it over a year ago was related by Sumner R. Parker, County Agent Leader and State Executive Officer for Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Massachusetts.

In July of 1940, agriculturists of the State formed the Massachusetts Farmers' Defense Board, one of the first organizations of its kind in the country. In August of 1940, its committee on transportation forecast danger of a gasoline shortage within a year.

Farmers' Catch "More" Trend

It recommended construction of an oil pipeline into New England. The proposal was presented at the regional defense conference in New York last autumn. No action was taken on it, and the Massachusetts delegate was the only one to sound the warning. That, so far as Mr. Parker knows, was the first public mention of the possibility of a gasoline shortage.

Massachusetts farmers have already felt the impetus of the Government's revised agricultural program—more poultry, more eggs, more milk.

Commercial poultry raising is on the increase, according to the AAA official, and it is expected that the number of laying hens will be up about 15 per cent by November.

Boston markets show a substantial jump in vegetable produce. Milk production, which showed a substantial increase in the spring, dropped off, due to summer drought, labor shortage and related factors.

The One-Party-Line Phone

Farm labor shortage is looming as a very serious problem in the Massachusetts farm picture, Mr. Parker admitted, with dairy, vegetable and crop farms being particularly hard hit.

Roy E. Moser, Extension Economist on Farm Management at the College, has made a special study of the problem and is in constant touch with more than 600 farmers in the State.

School boys have been recruited, WPA labor has been requisitioned, draft boards have been particularly mindful of farm needs, and the Massachusetts Employment Service has placed its facilities at the farmer's disposal.

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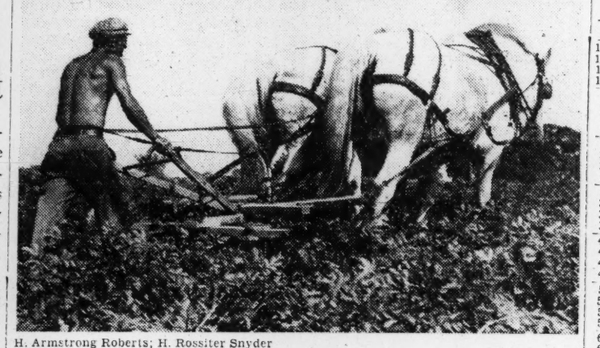


H. Armstrong Roberts; H. Rossiter Snyder

'More and More' Is Slogan

Top—Hay and more hay for the cattle of New England, as dairymen swing into the national defense program in answer to the Government's call for more milk and dairy products to win the war.

Below—The hand that turns the plow today turns the lathe tomorrow, and a serious problem of farm labor shortage faces New England farmers as prospects of higher wages are the magnet that pulls men such as these from fields into the factory.

After All It's Tobin vs. Curley —Will James M. Quit Race?

Up and Down Beacon Hill

No matter how many candidates enter Boston's mayoralty race, no matter how hard they all try to capture public attention, the real contest is a two-man duel between Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and former Mayor James Michael Curley.

That is the shape of things today, when, after a long, sleepy summer strangely devoid of political activity, Boston's political organizations have suddenly gathered themselves for action.

And that is uondoubtedly the shape of things to come unless through some unforeseen change, either Mr. Tobin or Mr. Curley walks out of the race. (Some observers feel there is an outside chance Mr. Curley might do just that).

Now, at least, the Curley organization, still powerful but hounded by its record of extravagant and questionable government, and battered by three successive election defeats, is taking an insurgent role against the well-defended Tobin organization, which has stood for conservative, colorless, but reasonably clean, honest and reliable administration.

Any new entries or withdrawals in the mayoralty contest must be considered for their effect on this crucial two-man rivalry.

Where Curley Strength Lies

After 40 years in Boston politics, the Curley group draws its strength from thousands of people who feel a personal loyalty to him and will vote for him whenever and for whatever he runs. This means that his strength is not easily drawn away from him by presence of other candidates. Observers say Mr. Curley can count on his followers against any opponent.

This cannot be said of Mr. Tobin, whose strength is a conglomeration of respectable Democratic votes, enthusiastic younger voters, and substantial Republican strength—the classes of voters interested in sensible, progressive government.

Other strong candidates who can draw Republican voters, the youthful voters, or the "good government" voters away, can thus jeopardize the Tobin position.

This means that Curley followers are delighted to see School Committeeman Joseph Lee, former Republican Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, and young Timothy Joseph Murphy of Dorchester as contenders. The votes these men get will increase Mr. Curley's chances of nosing out Mayor Tobin in this plurality election next November.

The Tobin forces, however, are not acutely concerned at the presence of these three candidates. They would be apprehensive if stronger candidates, such as former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, or School Committeeman Clement A. Norton, both of whom are still casting longing glances at the campaign, should decide to enter.

The Mayor's organization would feel better, however, if the field were narrower than at present and, therefore, is trying behind the scenes to persuade Mr. Lee he cannot win and should withdraw. Efforts may be made to persuade Mr. Murphy to get out.

L'affaire Murphy—Political circles were astounded this week when Mr. Murphy, young Dorchester politician, announced he would run for Mayor.

They were incredulous because Mr. Murphy is a law office associate of Eugene A. Hudson, senior partner of Hudson and Hudson, and a close friend and companion of Mayor Tobin.

There was consternation in the Tobin camp because this erstwhile young friend, who has a "good" political name, Murphy, and a vigorous organization, threatens to cut substantially into Mr. Tobin's vote in Dorchester.

It appears Mr. Murphy's political lieutenants forced him into the fray. Bitter over the defeat they experienced last year in the contest for the civil Clerkship of the Suffolk County Courts, they demanded revenge. It was the Tobin organization which elected Mr. Murphy's opponent, Thomas Dorgan.

The whole thing leaves Mr. Murphy in an embarrassing position because his entry can only damage Mayor Tobin, who was responsible for his obtaining a post with a successful private law firm. Because of the Tobin effort to make amends for supporting his opponent in last year's campaign, and the virtual treaty of friendship which followed, Tobin lieutenants are inclined to feel they have been betrayed.

Republican Votes—Henry Parkman, Jr., and City Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, both Republican powers in the Beacon Hill district, will support Mayor Tobin, as they did four years ago. This support, together with Mr. Parkman's active campaigning, did a great deal four years ago to focus public attention on Mr. Tobin, the dark horse who finally won.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc
For Monday, Aug. 25
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Aug. 25

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, Aug. 24

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Rare Cats Purr Contentedly During Preview in Boston

Cats — Siamese, Abyssinian, Manx, and Persian—are purring their pleasure at the prospect of appearing as a special feature of the Brockton Fair, to be held in Brockton, Mass., Sept. 7 to 13.

The cat show, first ever to be held in connection with the annual fair, is being sponsored by the Boston Cat Club with Miss Irma A. Rich of Boston as Manager. Miss Rich and a group of other members of the Club staged a pre-view of the feline stars yesterday at the Copley Square Hotel. She had her own Siamese kitten, Gabrielle. Others of his variety that attended the gathering were Nyon, a handsome grown-up seal-point Siamese, with faun-colored coat, velvet-black ears and face, and three of his young cousins, whose coats were almost white and whose ears and noses more brown than black. Nyon, who wore a studded-leather harness, belongs to Mrs. Raymond Lutz of Holbrook, Mass., and his cousins to Mrs. Ray Longworth of Framingham, Mass.

An interesting characteristic of these cats is that they are pure white as little kittens but, as they get older, unusual markings appear and their coats become faun-color. Their eyes remain blue.

Mrs. Virginia Cobb of Newton, Mass., whose Siamese cats are widely known, also had a kitten there. The Misses Virginia and Marie Nims of Wellesley Hills, Mass., who will have a large entry of Persians, brought several distinguished representatives of their cattery to the preview.

Mrs. Walter Lee of Wollaston, Mass., who will be Manager of the annual show of the Boston Cat Club next spring, brought a red, a white, and a blue Persian kitten and a black Persian cat, all sleeping contentedly in their one large traveling bag. The black Persian, Gay Sharon, opened his amber eyes wide and growled when he was disturbed from his nap, as though making believe he was the original of the black cat in the familiar Haloween decorations. The red Persian also belonged to Mrs. Lee and the others she brought belonged to Miss Elsie Johnson of Milton, Mass., who owned the blue one and Mrs. Charles Henderson of Roslindale, Mass., the white.

A handsome Manx cat, which is an unusual variety because it is a tailless and with short hair, was brought by Thomas Spencer of North Weymouth, Mass. It was an amber-striped member of the Manx family and last year took a first prize at the Boston Cat Show.

Mrs. Arvid Ohlin of Dorchester, Mass., had with her two of the three blue Persian "refugee" cats brought from London for her more than a year ago by two students returning from the Royal Academy of Music in London. She had bought two of them and the third was sent as a gift by the owner who had been unable to deliver it to a buyer in Holland because of the war.

Miss Rich already has received entries from many places in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and from Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Gibson, of Chicago, who will enter two of their rare Abyssianian short-hairs.

Mass. Labor Man To Talk in Maine

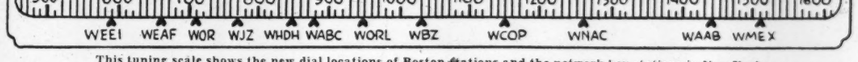
AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 23 (AP)—Labor in the front line for national defense will be discussed by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, at the fourteenth annual Maine State Safety Conference in Portland Sept. 18 and 19.

The State Labor Department's Safety Director, Arthur F. Minchin, said today that arrangements for the two-day meeting were near completion.

The petroleum, metals, public utilities, textile, pulp and paper woodworking, and industrial nurses groups will have individual discussions.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Columbia's Country Journal	News; Reflections in Rhythm	Musical Roundup	Musical Album	Rhythm Revue
12:15		Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	News; Weather; Music
12:45		"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 News Service	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with Vivienne Cameron
1:15 Siesta		"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	
1:30 Edward J. Flynn	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Frank Forest, Tenor	Organ Concert
1:45 "Good Drivers"	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Red Cross Interviews
2:00 Tennis Semifinals	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Campus Capers; variety	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 Tennis Semifinals	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Sports comments	Reds baseball game	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 Tennis Semifinals	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Bright Idea Club	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45 Tennis Semifinals	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Bright Idea Club	Reds baseball game	Five Star News
3:00 Tennis Semifinals	Howard Ropa, songs	"Nature Sketches"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and Music
3:15 Tennis Semifinals	Singing Powers Models	Patti Chapin, Songs	Reds baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30 Tennis Semifinals	"Music of the Americas," with Ricardo	Golden Melodies	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and Music
3:45 Tennis; News		Golden Melodies	Reds baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 Tennis Semifinals	News; Club Matinee	Music; Weekend Whimsey; Jimmy Lytell's Or.	Music; Youth program	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15 Tennis Semifinals	Club Matinee	A Boy, A Girl, A Band	"Prelude to Stardom"	Melody Mirror
4:30 Tennis Semifinals	Club Matinee	Bing Crosby, Sports Quiz	Highlights and Halftones	Melody Mirror
4:45 Tennis Semifinals	Club Matinee		"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00 New England to the Colors	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	"The World Is Yours"; dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Network Sports		Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Calling Pan America; News	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	Sports Comments	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	NBC Concert Or.; Soloist	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00 Sifting the News	News; Symphony of Melody; Sports Digest	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 "Let's Waltz"		Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Major Elliot, news	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Melody Mirror
6:45 **The World Today**	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00 **'People's Platform': informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Dramas of Youth" series; Sports comments	The Shining Hour
7:15	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"		Five Star News
7:30 Concert Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Bill McCune's Orchestra,	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Concert Orchestra	A. F. of L. Convention	Better Business Drama	"Inside of Sports"	Madison Singers
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Boy Meets Band	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz" from Camp Edwards	WMEX Round Table Discussion
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Boy Meets Band	"Grand Ole Opry"		
8:30 City Desk; drama	Hon. Hugo L. Black	'Truth or Consequences'; quiz program	Hawaii Calls	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
8:45 City Desk; W. Shirer	Hon. Hugo L. Black		Hawaii Calls	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"	"Frontline Headline"	National Barn Dance; Eddie Peabody; Hoosier Hotshots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	"Meet the Band"		Colonial News Service	
9:30 **NBC Summer Symphony: Edwin McArthur, cond.**	Short News of the Day		Morton Gould's Orch	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45 "Saturday Night Serenade"; music	Home Hour; transcrptns		Morton Gould's Orch	
10:00	**NBC Summer Symphony: Edwin McArthur, cond.**	Grant Park Concert	**Chicagoland Concert: Henry Weber's Orch.; Marion Claire, soprano; Earl Thiel, tenor**	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs		Grant Park Concert		Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Golfers' Forum	"Sweet and Rhythmic"; orchestra; songs	"Defense for America," Dramatization		Charlie Barnett's Orch
10:45 News; Sports				"I'm an American"
11:00 Weather; Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	Weather; Dance Or.	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Carl Hoff's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.	"California Melodies"	"Day's End"; News
11:45 Carl Hoff's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.	Vocalist and orchestra.	"Day's End"; Music

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wilcher, organist	European News; Music	European News; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Piano Trio		Radio Carollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song Circle"	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00 **"The World Today"**	European Situation	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Orchestra
9:15 "Organ Loft"	"Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	"Deep River Boys"		Religious Service
9:30 "Organ Loft"		"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious Service
9:45 Gypsy Caravan		"Words and Music"		Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air	Fantasy in Melody	Uncle Bob; children's program	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air	Fantasy in Melody		"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires	"Thrills and Romance"; Xylophone soloist	"Musical Album"	
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires		Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert & Sullivan Operetta: "Princess Ida"
11:00 News; Emery Deutsch's Orch.	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	
11:15 "What's New at the Zoo?"	First Piano Quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	Gilbert & Sullivan Operetta: "Princess Ida"
11:30	Ridin' the Range	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service	Operetta: "Princess Ida"
11:45	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service		
12:00 News; Weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 Piano soloist	**"I'm an American"**	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30 Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir	**Music Hall on the Air: Symphony Orchestra**	"Down South," with Peter Brescia's Orch	Italian string music	WMEX Drama Shop: "A World in Fantasy"
12:45			Italian string music	
1:00 P. Saltman, pianist	**Music Hall on the Air: Symphony Orchestra**	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby Ossofsky's Orchestra and Morris Goldberg, baritone
1:15 News Preview		Religious program	Cafe Continental	
1:30 Walter Gross's Or.	WBZ News of the Air	Charles Dant's Orch.; Martha Tilton, songs	"Haven of Rest"; male quartet	
1:45 Walter Gross's Or.	WBZ News of the Air			
2:00 **"Invitation to Learning": forum**	**"Hidden History" Foreign Policy talks**	"The Far East"	Hollywood Reporter	"Just Quote Me"
2:15	Tapestry Musicale	NBC String Ensemble	Children's Chapel	"Just Quote Me"
2:30 News; Tennis Finals	Tapestry Musicale	**University of Chicago Round Table**	Jack Coffey's Orchestra	**Christian Science Program**
2:45 Tennis Finals	Tapestry Musicale		Jack Coffey's Orchestra	
3:00 Tennis Finals	Joseph Marais' African Trek	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	'I Hear America Singing'	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15 Tennis Finals		"Four Corners, U. S. A."	I Hear America Singing'	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30 Tennis Finals	"Week-End Cruise"	H. V. Kaltenborn	Preview Golf Match	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45 Tennis Finals	"Week-End Cruise"	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Isham Jones's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00 **Winston Churchill**	**Winston Churchill**	**Winston Churchill**	**Winston Churchill**	**Winston Churchill**
4:15 **Winston Churchill**	**Winston Churchill**	**Winston Churchill**	**Winston Churchill**	**Winston Churchill**
4:30 "Spirit of '41"	News; Concert Hall of the Air	Chautauqua Symphony Or., Albert Stoessel, con.	Teddy Powell's Orch	"Common Sense by Uncle Bill"
4:45 "Spirit of '41"			Teddy Powell's Orch	
5:00 "Young Ideas": dramas	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel": comedy drama	Charlie Spivak's Orch	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:15	Olivio Santora, yodeler		Charlie Spivak's Orch	Twomey's Irish Minstrels
5:30 Defense Talk	Rhythms by Ricardo	Roy Shield's Orchestra	VFW Convention: Senator Albert W. Barkley	Religious program
5:45 Golden Gate Quartet	Rhythms by Ricardo	Roy Shield's Orchestra		Religious program
6:00 Ed Sullivan: guests; music	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ	New York State Fair	News; Baseball scores
6:15	Religious Program		New York State Fair	Diminutive Classics; or.
6:30 "Melody Ranch"; Gene Autry; "Dear	**"Dr. I. Q., Jr.": juvenile quiz**	News Service	Sam Brewer, news; orch.; Elizabeth Wayne, news	Religious Hour: dramatization
6:45		Baseball News		
7:00 Mom"; sketch	**News from Europe**	"Reglar Fellows"; comedy drama	"Rookies"; comedy sketch	Civilian Varieties
7:15 Thomas A. Dewey	**News from Europe**	"Bandwagon"; Michael Loring's Orchestra	News Service	Civilian Varieties
7:30 **World News Tonight**	News of the Day		News Service	Central Baptist Church of Quincy; Rev. Frank
7:45 **World News Tonight**	Inner Hour; transcrptns		Wythe Williams	
8:00 Andre Kostelanetz Or.; G. Swarthout	Star Spangled Theater; guests; drama	"What's My Name" quiz show	**American Forum**	C. Hageman
8:15			**American Forum**	Central Baptist Church
8:30 "Crime Doctor"; drama; E. Davis	Inner Sanctum Mystery; dramatic sketch	**"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch**	**American Forum**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:45			Gabriel Heatter	
9:00 **Summer Hour: Percy Faith with Maxine Sullivan and Gordon Gifford**	**John Gunther**	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"The Parker Family"	American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:30	Irene Rich, drama		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Short News of the Day		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00 "Take It or Leave It"; quiz program	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	'Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra	"Nobody's Children" orphans' histories	Bert Hirsch Presents: orchestra and soloists
10:15				
10:30 News; Defense talk	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	"Studio X"; variety program	Cab Calloway's "Quizzicale"	Five Star News
10:45 J. Sears Presents				Army Recruiting Prgrm
11:00 Headlines, Bylines	News; Music	News Service	'Answering You' British Govt. Officials Program	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Tommy Tucker's Or.	Weather; "Music You Want"	Local news; Weather		"Dance Digest"
11:30 Vaughan Monroe's Orchestra		Boyd Raeburn's Orch	**Defense Program**	"Day's End"
11:45	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch	**Defense Program**	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	B. S. Bercovici, News	String Orchestra
11:15 'Man I Married' sk.	Church in the Wildwood	'Pepper Young's Family'	Words and Music	Lester-Quest
11:30 'Bright Horizons'	Home Folks Frolic	'The Goldbergs'	Melody Strings	Hawaiian Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	'David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Big Sister," sk.	Jimmy Blair	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	N. E. Agricultural News	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox with Vivienne Cameron
1:15 "Woman in White"	"What's on the Air"	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	
1:30 Right to Happiness	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballantine, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"		Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:00 Dramatic sketch	V. F. W. Convention; Speakers	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Life and Land"; drama
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"; sk.		"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Don Artiste"	Organ
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Sports and Music
3:15 Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Pirates baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Sketchbook"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Sports and Music
3:45 Lecture Hall	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Pirates baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Studio Program	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Pirates baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Marion Hale, soprano	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	John Kiley, organist
4:45 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Pirates baseball game	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Burl Ives, Songs	Wings on Watch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Bill Henry Calling	**Defense Program**	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Best of the Week"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Male Quartet
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Best of the Week"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	**"Cavalcade of America": historical drama**	Concert Miniatures	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 serial drama		Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	State House Topics
8:00 "Vox Pop"	"The World's Best" drama	**James Melton; Francia White; orchestra**	'Sizing Up the News' Contact'; Dave Elman	'Pied Piper Presents: Variety Show
8:15 "Vox Pop"				
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue"; Wm. Shirer	"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, soprano; orchestra**	Boake Carter, news	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45	"True or False"		Public Safety talk	Tommy Dorsey's Orch
9:00 "Forecast"; drama	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q." quiz program	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 "Forecast"; drama	**"Basin Street Society"**		Colonial News Service	
9:30 "Forecast"; drama	News Here and Abroad	'What Burns You Up'; Frances Scott, m. c.	Russell Bennett's Note-bk; Opera, 'Lamplight'	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 "Forecast"; drama	Ted Steele's Novachord			
10:00 Fred Martin's Orch.	"Famous Jury Trials" dramatization	Percy Faith's Orchestra, vocalists; chorus	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Fred Martin's Orch.	Network Sports	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Mary Small's Orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 **Civilian Defense**	Network Sports	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Affairs of Tom, Dick, and Harry; comedy trio	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports				'I'm an American"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Drama
11:15 VFW; J. Menendez	Weather; Pen Man	Local news; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Drama
11:30 Master Works of Music	"Music You Want"	Ozzie Caswell's Orchestra	Radio Newsreel from London, Arthur Mann	"Day's End"
11:45	"Music You Want"	Ozzie Caswell's Orchestra		"Day's End"; News

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6 p. m.—Spanish lessons.
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music.
7:15 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.

WBOS (11.78mc-25.6m)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Melody Time; The Baladeers; Howard Ropa, Baritone.
6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade; Music of the Americas.
7 p. m.—News in English; Stocks, Sports Page; Romance and Rhythm.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Al and Lee Reiser, piano duo; Boyd Raeburn's Orch.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra; NBC Summer Symphony.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade.
11 p. m.—News in English; Bob Strong's Orchestra; Reflections in Rhythm.

For Sunday, Aug. 24

2 p. m.—Norwegian Good-will Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p.

Congressional Study Group Which Toured N. E. Hopes to Aid Its Farmers

Back in Capital With Variety Of Impressions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—Back to their multitudinous duties at the capital, after five days of intensive study of New England agricultural conditions, Uncle Sam's traveling Congressional students may have closed their textbooks behind them, but their thoughts have been opened to the problems confronting New England farmers—and will remain open.

The big Boston & Maine bus which served the Congressmen and their wives as a "rolling schoolhouse" has gone back to its more prosaic task of hauling passengers between Boston and Albany. And New England farmers have turned again to their poultry, maple sugar, and milk producing, and to the raising of fruits and vegetables, with renewed vigor and hope—knowing that several Washington Representatives, at least, are better informed and more sympathetic toward them because of this study trip.

Labor Shortage Impresses

Commenting briefly on the results obtained by the Republican Farm Study Committee during this 850-mile trip, Chairman Clifford R. Hope, of Kansas, said: "We have had an opportunity to judge New England agriculture as part of the big national agricultural problem. And we also have been very much impressed by the problems created by the scarcity of farm labor.

"In addition, of course, there has been the increase in farm wages, which has added considerably to operating costs. Then, on the part of the dairy and poultry people, we have been impressed with their concern over the increases in feed prices, which also contribute to higher operating costs.

"I think that, in time, this farm study trip will have far-reaching results. Out in the West, we have been interested in getting our wheat and corn stored here because of lack of storage space in the West.

"As far as the basic problem of the dairy industry is concerned, we found most farmers apparently in favor of the Federal Milk Marketing Agreement program, but some complained rather bitterly because of the slowness with which the machinery operates."

Chairman Hope's Congressional colleagues were equally enthusiastic about the trip and its benefits. Fred L. Crawford, of Michigan, said that it was as good a deal as he ever could hope for to get a first hand view of the agricultural problems peculiar to New England.

Found a Different Farming

"Agriculture as a whole, as conducted throughout the area traversed," he commented, "is so dissimilar to farming in the North, Central, and Mississippi Valley areas, that it is impossible to estimate the value of the trip to those who participated."

North Dakota's Representative Usher L. Burdick, who maintains a huge farm in his home State, as well as one in Maryland, got close to the "grass roots" during this tour. "I think what struck me as peculiar was that farmers up in New Hampshire, who do not raise any crops at all, are still in the farming business. They do it merely by feeding chickens. Rent a building anywhere and you could go into farming and farm without doing any farming.

"But, I have discovered now so far as grain in North Dakota is concerned, these poultrymen are the customers for our grain, and it is up to me to see that, as far as possible, these fellows are prosperous."

Touching particularly on parity prices, Representative Paul Cunningham, of Iowa, said: "This trip has made it clear to me that, to fix parity prices on a national basis, is not sound and not workable. I think that parity should be considered squarely by States or communities. We must strive to maintain parity, but, during the emergency, it would be used as a floor only, and not a ceiling."

No Universal Yardstick

"One outstanding thing to me," said Representative Anton J. Johnson, of Illinois, "is that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration price control, such as, for instance, marketing agreements, cannot be measured by any rule of thumb or yardstick. Local conditions and labor factors in each area must be taken into consideration because of such great variances and conditions affecting production and production costs, such as labor and so forth."

Representative William H. Wheat, also of Illinois, was equally impressed. "The amazing thing to me about this whole trip is the concentrated development of the dairy and poultry industries throughout New England."

Oklahoma's Representative, Ross Rizley, when queried, said: "I think the most valuable thing a member of Congress could get out of this trip is a much better idea of the part that agriculture actually plays in New England economy. I've been told that a quarter of the income from the New England States comes from agriculture. Yet, in the West and Middle West, we always think of this as an industrial area."

Other members of the Congressional Study group were equally impressed and enthusiastic.

For the women, the baby chicks hatched by the thousands, the scenic beauties of the New England area, and the reception tendered by Mrs. Sumner Sewall, wife of the Governor of Maine, were the outstanding features of the trip.

By a Staff Photographer

Congress Members' Wives See Some of N. E. 'Farming'

Members of the Republican Farm Study Committee, touring New England this week, visit the Hall Brothers Hatchery at Wallingford, Conn., said to be the largest in the world, where more than 12,000,000 baby chicks are hatched and shipped each year. On the day these Congressional wives visited the plant, 16,000 baby chicks were hatched. Left to right: Mrs. J. Roland Kinzer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Clifford R. Hope, Kansas; Mrs. William H. Wheat, Illinois; Mrs. Anton J. Johnson, Illinois; Mrs. Albin B. Hall, wife of the proprietor of the hatchery; Mrs. Philip A. Bennett, Missouri, and hatchery worker.

Leather Wages To Rise With Living Costs

Wage advances automatically following rises in the cost of living make an outstanding feature of the new labor agreement just concluded covering union leather workers in six Massachusetts cities.

Taking prices of Dec. 1 as a base, if they go up 5 per cent the workers get a 5 per cent advance. If they mount 10 per cent, pay jumps accordingly.

The cost of living index of the State Department of the Necessaries of Life will be taken as the standard.

One of the first wage boosts of this type in Massachusetts has just occurred in the Graton and Knight tannery of Worcester, it is reported. Earlier this year the company agreed to lifting wages in line with the cost of living.

Recently the union presented figures showing that prices had gone up 4.6 per cent, and the company granted a 5 per cent increase, it is related in labor circles. The tannery is a large one employing some 800 workers.

The broad agreement covering union workers in the half dozen Massachusetts towns was negotiated with the Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers Association by the Leather Division of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The division has its headquarters in Boston.

The six cities are Peabody, Salem, Danvers, Lynn, Woburn, and Winchester.

The agreement will cover an estimated 8,000 workers. Various independent tanneries are expected to adopt its terms.

A wage increase of 10 per cent effective yesterday marks the immediate high spot of the new contract from the standpoint of employees.

This raise will probably amount to about $1,000,000 a year, it is said.

In addition workers paid by the hour will receive a 5 per cent increase on Nov. 15.

An earlier raise, that of Jan. 1 of this year, put up pay 7½ per cent for workers getting over $26.80 and 10 per cent for those under that figure.

The tanneries of Massachusetts make the largest single district in the country, it is said, handling some 30 per cent of the total trade.

Connecticut Workers Out In Pay Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINVILLE, Conn., Aug. 23—Representatives of the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation here met today with representatives of the United Automobile Workers' local, Congress of Industrial Organizations, in an effort to settle a strike of 1,100 workers which began Thursday.

The company manufactures ball bearings for airplane engines and other motors.

The strike began when the company refused to accede immediately to workers' demands that a five-cent-an-hour increase for women and night workers be put into effect.

Paul Baker, President of the United Automobile Workers' local, said the strike resulted because the increase did not go into effect with this week's pay envelopes.

The five-cents-an-hour increase in undisclosed wage rates was recommended by the National Defense Mediation Board, which intervened in a previous strike several weeks ago at the plant.

Walter McGuire of Stamford, Conn., counsel for the corporation, said the Mediation Board has not yet replied to a company offer to put the increase for women and night workers into effect in full settlement of the previous strike. The current dispute, he said, apparently arose when the workers misrepresented the company's offer to mean that the increase automatically would go into effect.

The current dispute began Thursday night when 200 workers left the plant in an informal walkout, and Mr. Baker said virtually all other employees refused to work yesterday.

Maine Strike Ends

BIDDEFORD, Maine, Aug. 23 (AP)—Approximately 1,500 Saco-Lowell shop employees who walked out last week in sympathy with fellow workers who were dismissed allegedly for refusing to withdraw from the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) returned to their jobs yesterday.

The workers were re-employed under their former status, according to terms of a settlement reached last night after a day-long conference of plant officials and representatives of the union, which had not authorized the walkout.

Notice of the agreement was read at a mass meeting by George Baldanzi, of New York, Executive Secretary of the union, and the workers accepted the terms. The plant employs nearly 2,500 in the manufacture of textile mill machinery.

Skilled Worker Surplus at Quincy Called Temporary

A curious oversupply of skilled workers, a temporary freak of the shipbuilding industry, is reported at the great Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Co. at Quincy.

When other industry is crying for the skilled workers it cannot find, the shipyard for the moment has had to furlough more than a thousand employees.

This results from the somewhat seasonal job of building a ship, it is explained, and is nobody's fault.

"On a big ship you will build up an enormous force," said a veteran of the industry. "You may have 3,000 men working on a single ship. A third of these may be structural workers.

"At the time of the launching, these structural men may be through.

"Then it is a job to absorb so many.

"The starting of a new ship with the laying of the keel does not allow a big force to be put to work at once. It takes time for a ship to absorb a number of people."

The furloughs at Fore River resulted mainly from the cleaning up of structural work on two or three large contracts. On these ships employment of the structural men shot up tremendously during the early part of the year.

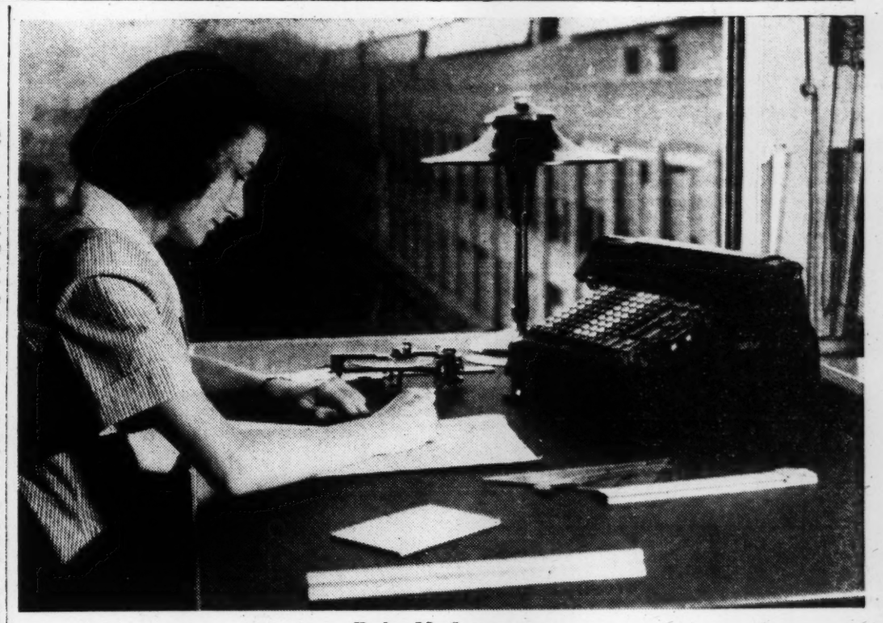
Delays have now followed, in accordance with the nature of shipbuilding, in getting work on new ships up to the point where these workers can all be re-employed.

However, new work will not be long in coming, it was anticipated today at the yard.

"This is in no sense a layoff," said an official. "We have furloughed a number but made no layoffs. All are still considered employees and are carried on the rolls. For the time being there is no work for them but we shall call them back as soon as we can."

Notice of the unusual situation was carried in the Monthly Labor Market Report of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation. The report said that some 1,300 workers at a near-by shipyard were temporarily idle following the recent launching of two completed vessels. The group included a number of electric welders and shipfitters' helpers.

"The Quincy area is the only section of the State to report a reservoir of any trained workers," the report concluded. "However, employment for most of the group is expected in the near future."



Ruby M. Stewart

Who comes from Schenectady, N. Y., is shown with some of the calculating machines and other instruments she will use in her new job as head of the new Transformer Calculations Department of the General Electric Company's Pittsfield, Mass., works.

Woman Fills New Post at General Electric

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23—A young woman, just one year out of college, has arrived here to become head of a new department at the Pittsfield works of the General Electric Company, set up to improve the efficiency of the Nation's power system.

She is Miss Ruby M. Stewart of Schenectady, N. Y., a graduate of New York State College for Teachers in Albany, N. Y., an expert in mathematical calculations needed in the manufacture of electrical equipment.

Miss Stewart is engaged in planning and setting up a new office here in co-operation with transformer engineers, in which she and three young women assistants will test the performance and efficiency of giant transformers used to step up and step down the high voltages carried over America's great power systems.

The mathematician was graduated from Nott High School in Schenectady before she went on to college. With an A. B. degree in mathematics and English, she went to work last year for General Electric in the Turbine Calculations Department in Schenectady under Miss Emily Hannan.

In Miss Hannan's office, new girls are taken on a tour of the Turbine Department in order to familiarize them with the many parts of the giant structures which General Electric is building for power plants and ships, and which their calculations help to build. Working with slide rule, standard graphs, planimeter, electric calculator, the young women preform all types of mathematical calculations on the sheafs of figures and charts which represent the findings on efficiency tests of various parts of turbines under various stresses and strains. With the new sheafs of figures and charts produced by these calculations, turbine engineers are able to interpret at a glance the results of their efficiency tests.

In addition to calculations on tests of equipment already in production to fill orders received, these young women handle those on work still in the research and developmental stages in the Turbine Department.

Although more or less routine mathematical calculating, the work is exacting since any inaccuracy may mean long hours of wasted work, and speed is vital due to the fact that much of the work of the Turbine Department is on defense.

At the beginning of 1941, Miss Stewart was put on a special job, doing calculations on fluid flow for one of the research men, in the interest of increasing efficiency under certain speeds and with certain clearances at certain temperatures, by changing the shapes of various parts. On this job she worked until her recent transfer to the Pittsfield Works.

In her new capacity, it will be her job to organize an office along the lines of Miss Hannan's office in Schenectady to serve the four department heads of the Transformer Division, under Dr. Karl B. McEachron, high-voltage and lightning expert.

Somerville Acts To Pay Creditors

Last step preparatory to paying about 300 creditors owed $236,000 by the City of Somerville since 1935 was made recently Frederick W. Hale, City Auditor, asked the State Division of Accounts to see that all proper steps had been taken and to authorize payment.

Mr. Hale said that the city has voted $30,000 out of tax receipts and a $200,000 bond issue authorized by the Legislature left a balance of $6,000 needed to complete payment of the accounts. Mayor John M. Lynch indicated he would favor immediate appropriation of the necessary balance. After the approval by State officials, Mr. Hale will send the list of creditors to the City Treasurer's office for immediate payment.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart, Robert Young and Lionel Barrymore. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "The Lady Vanishes." Margaret Lockwood. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:25. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 12:56, 3:30, 6:15, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery, Osa Massen and Cobina Wright, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and John Payne. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Passage from Hong Kong," Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10.

Modern—
"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Lady Scarface," Judith Anderson and Dennis O'Keefe. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 2:45, 5:25, 7:50, 10:15.

Scollay—
"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Used Car Racketeers," "Information Please," "Training Parachute Troops," travel: India, Nevada; Donald Duke, Elsa Maxwell, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 2:40, 3:50, 7, 10.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Sign of the Wolf," Michael Whalen and Grace Bradley. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
"U. S. Parachute Troops," "Memories of Europe," "Elsa Maxwell Comedy," "Birthplace of America," "Mexico's Social Revolution," cartoon and 30 minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Officer and the Lady," 9:30 a. m., 12:01, 2:32, 5:03, 7:35, 10:05. "Give Me a Sailor," Betty Grable and Bob Hope. 10:37 a. m., 1:08, 3:39, 6:10, 8:41.

Tremont—
"The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Uptown—
"The Get-Away," Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Shepherd of the Hills," Harry Carey, John Wayne and Bette Field. 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable, Don Ameche, and "The Get-away," Robert Sterling, Charles Winninger, 1:45 and 8:00.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane, 2 and 8.
Regent: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. "Federal Fugitives," Neil Hamilton and Doris Day. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable, Don Ameche, and "A Very Young Lady," John Sutton, Nancy Kelley, 1:30 and 8:00.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero, 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.
Brookline Village: "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis O'Keefe, 1:50, 5:11, 8:14. "Big Store," Marx Bros., 3:49, 6:52, 9:55.
Cleveland: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. Continuous 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Shepherd of the Hills," Harry Carey, John Wayne and Bette Field. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane, 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Singapore Woman," and "There's Magic in Music," 2 and 7:45.
University: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Joan Bennett. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Man Hunt" and "Bachelor Daddy." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 2. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Billy the Kid," Brian Donlevy. 2:53, 6:21, 9:33. "Reluctant Dragon." 1:45, 5:02, 8:14.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Woman's Face," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Double Date," 2:08, 5:08, 8:08.
Park: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Doomed Caravan." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "I'll Wait for You," R. Sterling. 1:45, and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 2:30, 6, 9. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "In Little Old New York," Alice Faye and Fred MacMurray. "Emergency Landing." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and V. Bruce. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 3, 6:15, 9:30.
Mystic: "Hit the Road," Gladys George and B. McLane. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Million Dollar Baby," Jeffrey Lynn and Priscilla Lane. 3:10, 8:10.
Maplewood: "Invisible Ghost," Bela Lugosi. 1:45, 4:57, 8:12. "In Name Only," Carole Lombard and Cary Grant. 2:33, 6:05, 9:20. "Marvel Serial No. 11—Valley of Death." 4:37, 7:52.
Orpheum: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Blondie Goes Latin." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "The Get-Away," Robert Sterling. 1:30, 4:50, 8. "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Field. 3, 6:20, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Reluctant Dragon." 1:30, 4:52, 7:57. "Billy the Kid." 2:55, 6:17, 9:22.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Singapore Woman." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "They Met in Bombay," Rosalind Russell and Peter Lorre. 3:20, 9:20. "West Point Widow." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris and Irene Rich.

QUINCY—Quincy: "For Beauty's Sake," Joan Davis and Ned Sparks. "Murder by Invitation."
Strand: "The Reluctant Dragon." "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero, "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Too Many Husbands" and "Girls Under 21." Continuous dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "Thieves Fall Out." Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 2 and 8.
Central: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Strange Alibi." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Paper Bullets." "Border Legion." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. "Back in the Saddle," Gene Autry. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino. "Under Age." 2 Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper. "Rookies on Parade." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Black Cat," Basil Rathbone and Hugh Herbert. 2:09, 8:09. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:31, 9:31.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Billy the Kid" and "Dance Hall." Continuous from 2:00.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbe. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Lady from Cheyenne," Robert Preston and Loretta Young. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Walt Disney Festival" and Melody for Three"—continuous dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:43, 8:13. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2:15, 6:40, 9:49.

LAST WEEK

PAINE AUGUST Sale

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

81 Arlington Street, Boston

Open House Wednesday Evening and All Day Next Saturday

Jade and Amethyst Colors in Satinore Jewelry

Vibrant green and rich purple with beams of elusive color, simulating the luminous aura of moonstones.

One-strand Necklaces, $2.00 to $3.00, 16, 18, and 20 inches long.

Two- and Three-strand Necklaces, $5.00 and $7.00.

Cuff Bracelets, $2.00.

Button and Trio Earrings, $1.00.

Clip-Pin or Brooch, $1.00 and $2.00.

Spray Pins, $5.00

Jewelry, Street Floor

Stearns
BOSTON

August FUR Sale

Gray "Persian" Swaggers

that are a sound investment for long wear

The "Persian" swagger sketched at $490 is typical of the outstanding fur values in our August sale. Like all our coats it is an exclusive model, made according to our specifications from quality skins, quality workmanship and lining and dependable fashion. It has full sleeves fitted at the wrists, a new small collar, smooth shoulders, and a pure-dye silk lining. Size 16. Other gray "Persians" from $425* to $650*. Black-dyed "Persian" from $300* to $695*. Other fur coats from lapins (rabbit) at $67.50* to minks at $2500*.

*** plus any Federal tax hereafter imposed which applies to the sale of this merchandise.**

Fur coats bought in August will be charged on bill rendered November 1st and stored free of charge until November 1st. Budget payments may be arranged.

SIXTH FLOOR

Stearns
BOSTON

Pétain Moves to Implement Absolute Rule in France

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, Unoccupied France, Aug. 32—France has received notification in no uncertain terms that Marshal Philippe Pétain and Admiral Jean Darlan are to put into effect their warnings of a new authoritative state.

While in German-controled Paris recent signs of unrest have brought a round-up of 6,000 Jews in a house-to-house search, the Marshal has been taking steps to build up the hierarchy through which he is to attempt to govern the unoccupied areas.

During the week, various functionaries have been compelled to swear personal allegiance to the Marshal.

Visiting the Councilors of State, an old organization charged with keeping the internal administration working smoothly, Marshal Pétain received from them their oaths of personal fidelity first. He said to them: "The time for ambiguity has passed. There are perhaps still left in France some madmen who dream of I don't know what return to the former regime, from which they profited. But I am sure that the national revolution will triumph and will benefit France, Europe, and the world.

"However that may be the time has come to speak. Those who are not for me are against me."

Stand on 8-Points

As this statement was made soon after the eight-point declaration of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was issued the reference at the end to "France, Europe, and the world," did not fail to attract attention. It was taken by many to mean that France, defeated and engaged in its bitter reconstruction, can only show disinterestedness in the Anglo-American war and peace aims.

As no other sign of interest in the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting was evidenced, the departure at this time of American Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy for a vacation in Switzerland was given in diplomatic circles a particular significance—coldness met by coldness.

The positiveness of the Pétain Government, however, has been received favorably by the pro-Nazi Paris newspapers, which have daily for months accused Vichy of showing no energy at a time which called for action—meaning by that cutting off from the past and going in wholeheartedly for collaboration with Germany.

The Paris Press

Le Matin avers: "Today, France has a chief: the Marshal. He orders: everybody must obey."

The new, but influential, newspaper Aujourdhui of Paris approves heartily of the oath of personal allegiance to Marshal Pétain. Not only functionaries, but every Frenchman, it declares, should be obliged to take the oath.

The Marshal said to the Council of State: "I need the cordial cooperation of the country. I hope to obtain it. The gravity of the peril within and without makes my resolution more affirmative to seek the blessing of all healthy elements in country and place others where they can do no harm."

Many thousands of Communists are now in concentration camps as voucher for the realty of that resolution.

The Next Step

The next step in solidifying power in the Marshal's own person is the appointment of Governors for the reconstituted Provinces of France, which Marshal Pétain also announces. Each is to rule over several departments, grouped in Provinces, or regions, as in former times.

He explained their role before the National Council. One of the most important innovations, he said, is that "at the head of each Province there will be a Governor, representing the Chief of State. He will be the incarnation of authority, his prestige uncontested, his personal action will be to exercise sway throughout the Province over which he rules."

The Governors will be a necessary link between the Marshal and the public in the reconstruction of the national life from top to bottom. Not having a party through which to reach all the population in the manner of a modern dictator, Marshal Pétain is building a devoted executive group whose business it will be to recreate the national life outside of politics—no slight task in a country where every hamlet has been divided within itself by opposing political conceptions.

The basis of reconstruction is corporative. National representation on a merely conservative basis in a parliament of work is to follow.

Marshal Retains Power

All power will remain in the hand of the Chief of State and those to whom he delegates it. The corporative organization on which all the economic productive, and business life of country is to rest is still being worked out, but it is established in its broad lines.

There has been sufficient experience in neighboring states in recent years in the lining up of every man's workday according to his occupation into a corporative order so that the main interest in France lies rather in the execution of the system.

The big change over the past will be that there will be no working masses. Thus no room is left for mass action.

Interests Restricted

The interest of Pétain Government has necessarily been confined to the reorganization of the national life. The conditions of the armistice give it little room for other expression. With respect to the Empire interests, the Marshal takes what action he can.

The dramatic situation of a small group of Frenchmen at Djibouti hemmed in on a burning coast between the British in Abyssinia and the British blockade on the Indian Ocean, has been brought before every Frenchman at home by radiocast from Djibouti, in which the effort has been to show that these Frenchmen, trying to remain faithful to the Government of the Marshal, have been put to terrible strain by the pressure of the blockade.

In North Africa also there have been in the past two days at Algiers a convention of legionnaires and a conference presided over by Gen. Maxime Weygand to organize the exchange of products and foodstuffs, bringing North Africa more tightly under the control of Vichy than it ever was in the past under the control of Paris.

In recent issues of Swiss newspapers which are widely read in France, there have been dispatches from London saying that United States had before it decisions to make in respect to the Pacific Ocean and in respect to the Government of Vichy.

What the decision regarding Vichy may be is a matter of lively interest here.

Dock Workers in Britain Do Valiant Wartime Job

Controlled labor conditions aid in keeping quays at smooth operating tempo despite hardships.

By G. Delap Stevenson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 23 —One significant aspect of renewed solidarity of British labor in its determination to win the war is that docks and dockers have been out of the news just lately. The fact is, they have failed to make the headlines because dockers have been busy settling down to new and regular working conditions. Introduced by the Government, which at first threatened to provoke their traditional individualism.

This is an encouraging aspect of Great Britain's war effort. Smooth-running docks are today absolutely vital to this beleaguered island. Just how important they are can probably only be fully appreciated through visiting key ports in wartime.

At Glasgow a ship is loading airplanes for the East. Dockers at each side of the great painted crate cunningly ease it into its exact place and make it fast. Then casually and without orders they stroll off to the next job.

They are men of varying ages, with rough, quizzical Scottish faces. They are in shabby working clothes, and their movements are slouching and careless.

Under Transport Ministry

Nothing could be less military, yet they are an essential part of Britain's fighting strength, and something like a soldier's discipline is now being required of them. Since March, at Glasgow, Liverpool, and their subsidiary ports, dockers have ceased to be casual day laborers and are working under the Ministry of Transport for a guaranteed weekly wage. The scheme is being extended to other ports and is a revolutionary change in the lives of these irregular workers.

It has met with varying reactions. Some men are ill at ease under Government organization and regularity, but trades union leaders received the plan with joy and triumph. The Transport and General Workers' Union, to which most British dockers belong, has been fighting for the de-casualization of dockers for 50 years. They maintained that no man could live properly on the basis of day labor. They declare that although the plan is a temporary war measure, de-casualization has come to stay.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, who has been largely responsible for the new plan, was until recently the head of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Reunion in Glasgow

At Glasgow, the inauguration of the scheme was complicated by the fact that the dockers' union there had broken away from the Transport and General Workers' Union. There had been a clash between its leader, Mr. Joseph Maclean, and Mr. Bevin. They met, however, to make peace.

"You're getting very stout, Joe," said Mr. Bevin.

"You're no' so thin yourself, Ernie," replied Mr. Maclean, and the hatchet was buried.

Glasgow dockers seem to be settling down to the scheme. At the beginning they held protest meetings, but after two months when a meeting was called, only a handful of men turned up, which showed they must be pretty content. Mr. Maclean said that the plan will be "a fine thing in the end."

Though under Government organization, the dockers are still employed by shipowners and contractors, these employers have lost their old freedom and control over their men, but most of them are accepting the scheme very loyally.

Piece Work Extended

As well as regulation, the war demands speed, and piece work is being greatly extended. Before the war a surplus of dock labor led to slowing down and spreading over the work. Now at both Glasgow and Liverpool the number of dockers has been reduced by thousands, freeing these men for other work.

The writer watched a ship unloading iron from Canada. By prewar custom only one bar would have been moved at a time, but now three were sent up at each crane load, and before the hook returned, the next three were ready and waiting. In another hold, the rough cannon balls of pig iron were being put into buckets. Each bucket went up full, while it would have been half empty before the war.

Unpleasant and dangerous, as well as fast work, often has to be done. A damaged meat ship was brought into Glasgow in which the chemicals from the refrigerating plant had spilt onto decaying carcasses. Volunteers were called for, and of the first gang of eight men who went into the hold, six, were brought out unconscious.

Strewn Cargo

The writer saw the mess which even a general cargo can become. Broken bales of sewing cotton, and piece goods, were smothered in a mud of soaked bleaching powder. Mixed with it were pieces of machinery and the treacherous cutting edges of broken bottles and tins.

There is barbed wire along the outer walls of British docks and at the gates, policemen demand passes, but inside there is at first little sign of war. Nothing, however, is there without a war purpose.

Then one comes to work which is directly military. Airplanes from America are being unloaded and a military transport, with soldiers checking its stores, is preparing for an unknown destination. A salvaged ship, which had been bombed, burnt, and sunk, lies at the quayside looking insignificant without masts or funnels, for nothing has been left but its disfigured hull.

Salvage Work

Presently it will be opened and its cargo taken out, before the ship repairers see what they can do with it. Another ship seems sound, and men are busy unloading it, but they are bringing ashore broken cases which spill sultanas prodigally over the quay, while truckloads of burnt tobacco are being taken away. It is from Turkey and has been on fire through spontaneous combustion, caused by too long a trip.

Dried fruit is not to be bought in the shops, so it is tantalizing to see these damaged goods. There are, however, many other ships loading and discharging perfect cargoes.

The war has brought women into the docks to drive horse carts and to drive canteens. Sturdy Scottish girls control great dray horses with ease, while little brother sits on the back as van boy. The more widely educated women in charge of the canteens are making new contacts with the dockers which please both sides. Canteens for dockers are an innovation, but under war conditions the man cannot count on getting home for a meal, or bringing satisfactory food with them.

© Fox

It's 'Thumbs Up' on Great Britain's Docks

This worker's gesture typifies the morale among Britain's dock workers in general which is helping appreciably in keeping cargoes moving under the trying conditions of war.

Free French Troop Units Now Training in Antipodes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Although they have not yet made the headlines, there are Free French units training in the Antipodes which may yet be heard of in the course of this ever-widening war.

Mostly these units, formed from men who have repudiated the regime of Marshal Philippe Pétain in favor of the leadership of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, are training in Australia where they are undergoing a special course devised for their needs. But a certain number are in New Zealand and elsewhere.

First contingents of this new army began to arrive in Australia in May. They came from a wide area of the Pacific, but mostly from near-by New Caledonia, stopping place of the U. S.-New Zealand trans-Pacific airline, a key strategic point, in the future of which Australia and New Zealand are vitally interested.

The officers of the New Caledonians are Frenchmen who have served in Morocco, in Indo-China and Syria. Directing all the Free French forces in this region is Commandant Jardin.

The camp which has been set aside for the French recruits and their successors is part of a huge area in which Australians are also in training. Over the French headquarters floats the de Gaulle flag with the cross of Lorraine.

The Free French wear their own uniforms. They train by their own methods, but are equipped with British Empire type of weapons. The equipment has been virtually all Australian-made.

A political unit of Free French also operates. Center and head of the movement is Governor-General Brunot, who went to New Caledonia some months ago to undertake the general administration of the French Pacific territories. This move placed a supporter of General de Gaulle in a key position and gave him a status, working on the soil of a French colony, which even the de Gaulle movement in London lacked.

Here, on the trans-Pacific airways track, comfortably close to Australia, to which he could fly in a few hours in a bomber, Governor-General Brunot, tall, correct, assured, ingratiating, is handling Free French interests in the Pacific.

Under his direction, the products of the French Empire, from the tropical growths of Tahiti to the metals of New Caledonia, are marketed. Under his eye the French Pacific territories build up a defense force for the first time. The Tahiti Navy used to idle in the sun, and put to sea as an event. Today keen youngsters from the most famous of all Pacific islands are training at the naval schools of the British Pacific dominions.

Vichy may continue to keep representation in Australia where a Consul-General has put out tentative statements, the burden of which is that all is not yet told and that Antipodeans should not judge harshly. To understand all, one gathers from these statements, will be to accept all. But even these pronouncements have halted since April.

Moreover, there is a continuous propaganda conducted by what is known as the Central Committee of the Free French movement in Australia, condemning Vichy, affirming its devotion to the cause of Democracy and rendering the cause of the Consul-General difficult by terming his masters "an illegal government" and describing their course as "threatening to cast eternal shame on the people of France."

To this committee Darlan is "the servile instrument of German barbarism."

The Free French movement carries all the banners in these parts and gets all the help needed to turn whatever tricks it may in the course of the war. It is striving hard to strengthen the power of General de Gaulle for a future blow at the Nazis.

Nazis Hold French Hostages

VICHY, France, Aug. 23 (AP)—Thousands of Frenchmen under arrest in Occupied France were held as hostages by German military authorities today to halt acts of violence against members of the Nazi Army of Occupation.

Announcing that a member of the German Army had been assassinated in Paris Thursday, General Ernst von Schaumburg issued an order classing all those under arrest as hostages.

"In case of a new criminal attack," the order said, "a number of hostages corresponding to the gravity of the act committed will be shot."

It is estimated here that approximately 150,000 Frenchmen have been arrested in the occupied zone since last May.

General von Schaumburg did not disclose the identity of the German slain, but it was reported in Vichy that he was a Colonel on the Paris occupation staff. He was said to have been stabbed while in the subway.

The killing followed the arrest of 6,000 Jews, Communists, and de Gaulle sympathizers in workers' sections of Paris. The roundup was said to be continuing, but on a smaller scale.

The Pétain Government, meanwhile, was reported to have decreed the capital penalty for Communist activity and to have prepared a series of decrees to bring Unoccupied France into line with German measures against growing unrest in Paris.

The Vichy Council of Ministers held an unusual midweek meeting yesterday, and it was understood the decrees were decided upon at that time.

Recent advices from Occupied France have told of numerous demonstrations and disturbances, which some quarters attributed in part to unemployment and a shortage of proper food.

Newspaper reports have indicated a reconciliation between Communist elements in Paris and de Gaulle sympathizers since the German invasion of Russia began.

Vichy officials have expressed increasing concern over railroad sabotage, and have warned that drastic steps would be taken against saboteurs.

'Potato Barges' Aid Tobruk

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 23 (AP)—British skippers guiding what they call "glorified potato barges" through the Mediterranean are partly responsible for the continued resistance of Tobruk—now in its fifth month of an historic siege.

These little trawlers wallow through the shining waters of "bomb alley"—the wreck-strewn harbor of Tobruk—with food, munitions, and supplies to keep the British garrison going at that outpost behind the Axis lines in Libya.

Life on these vessels, observers agree, is probably the toughest in the Royal Navy. The crew, wearing lifebelts, sleeps on top of cargo hatches, ready to man the guns the instant their vessel is attacked by bombers.

The captain usually has a tiny cupboard called a cabin alongside the funnel. But as the funnel gets almost red hot when the engines are pounding full speed, the captain generally prefers to take his mattress elsewhere.

In the capacious hold under his feet are enough munitions to blow him and everyone on board sky high.

But German dive bombers have learned to have great respect for these innocent-looking little craft. They have a sting in their tails.

When one of the trawlers went down under an attack of 24 planes, her antiaircraft guns still were blazing as the water flowed over the sinking deck.

During her stay at Tobruk, the vessels are camouflaged while their stores are being unloaded.

A year ago most of the crews were landlubbers.

German Car-Washer Held on Spy Charges

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Euke Hard Dierken, 35-year-old German-born car washer, was arrested by federal authorities yesterday on a charge of failing to register as a foreign agent. He was held in default of $10,000 bail after pleading innocent.

Assistant United States Attorney James D. Saver described Dierken as "one of the most dangerous German spies rounded up in the country" but added that Dierken had no connection with the 33 men and women arrested recently in a nation-wide counter-espionage roundup.

Friends Get New Funds For Relief in France

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Howard E. Kershner, Director of relief in Europe for the American Friends Service Committee, said yesterday on his departure for France that generous contributions from churches and organizations in the United States would increase aid for the 300,000 children in Unoccupied France the committee has already helped.

Mr. Kershner and 33 other passengers boarded the American Clipper, 13 bound for Lisbon and 21 for Bermuda.

France Forced to Borrow 80 Per Cent of Budget

By Otto Zausmer

Economist and Lecturer on Foreign Affairs

The first balance sheet of the Bank of France published since the occupation of the country 14 months ago, has painted the situation of the Nazi-dominated land in much darker colors than words could have done.

These cold figures speak eloquently of the misery of a once free, wealthy, and democratic Nation, which now has to borrow about 8 out of every 10 francs spent, while most of this money flows into the pocket of the conqueror.

This not being enough, the victor buys up the most profitable national plants and combines and pay for with the very money which he has squeezed out of the conquered country.

The figures published recently from the French budget for the coming year show that the German army of occupation costs almost three times all the revenues which the French State may expect during the next 12 months.

These costs of the army of occupation account for more than half the preliminary budget expenses. Even then, half of the amount is net profit for the Nazi Government since the actual costs of the maintenance of the occupation army are only 50 per cent of what the Germans have made the French pay for it.

Note Circulation Doubles

The balance sheet of the Bank of Frace, made public this week, includes the week ending July 24, 1941. It discloses that at that time, note circulation in France had been 239,000,000,000 francs, as compared with 218,000,000,000 at the end of 1940, and 174,000,000,000 at the time of the collapse of France and 130,000,000,000 when the war broke out in September, 1939. Consequently, French note circulation has almost doubled within two years.

An equally sad picture is presented by the national debt. Borrowing, too, has increased enormously. The most alarming fact, however, is that even the fantastic figures admitted by official French sources appear to be merely a fraction of what the Pétain Government has borrowed in the name of the French people. The official balance sheet gives the national debt as 234,163,000,000 francs, or roughly 5,000,000,000 more than on Jan. 1, 1941. It is scarcely likely that the increase can have been as moderate as that.

Proof of the incorrectness of the the figure is found in the budget figures published some time ago. According to that official Vichy statement on the country's situation the ordinary budget expenditures are to be 134,000,000,000. To that has to be added the costs of the German army of occupation and other minor items of the extraordinary budget.

The costs of the army of occupation were set at 400,000,000 francs or 20,000,000 reichsmarks a day, when France and Germany reached the armistice. France paid at that rate until May, 1941. Then Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan announced that the Germans had agreed to reduce by 25 per cent the contribution levied on France. Today, four months later, France still pays the full price.

Contrasts in Figures

This fantastic contribution which in one year excels the amount which Germany has paid France as reparations during 20 years totals 140,000,000,000 francs a year. The French State expenditures of the ordinary and the extraordinary budget runs as high as 274,000,000,000—if not more.

On the other side of the balance sheet are considerably reduced returns. The officially estimated income was set at 68,000,000,000 francs—about equal to the corresponding figure of the 1938 budget.

But since then France's revenues have shrunk considerably. It has lost European territory, colonies, industrial facilities, and raw materials, business, and trade. Some 13 per cent of the 1938 income was accounted for by custom duties which have to be written off in full because of the loss of foreign trade.

It would be safe to assume, therefore, that the revenues at the disposal of the Vichy Government will not exceed 50,000,000,000 to 60,000,000,000 francs at best. That means that less than 25 per cent of the expenditures can be paid for by revenues and the rest will have to be borrowed.

One may expect an enormous increase in the national debt and since the situation of the past year has been no better, indications are that the increase of the national debt between Jan. 1 and July 24, 1941, must have been far more than 5,000,000,000 francs. The actual monthly increase is probably twice to three times that amount, for a period of seven months.

The main point in the situation, however, is that 50 centimes out every franc a Frenchman earns go to the Reich under the pretext that the Nazis have to have an occupation army in France.

In the recent balance sheet of the Bank of France, Germany is credited with some 69,000,000,000 francs—or slightly more than the whole French revenues in the last year of peace. This enormous fund has been reserved by the Nazis for the purchase of French industrial plants and mines. So far the Nazis have acquired interests in the most valuable French chemical, glass, steel, mining and transport industry firms, as well as in the French news agency Havas.

That is merely one example of how the Nazis are squeezing their "collaborating" victim. Another example is that the French people have to pay for the upkeep of their 1,500,000 soldiers imprisoned in Germany, although they are forced to work for Germany.

Still another example is that the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine still figure in the expenditures of the French budget, although they have been incorporated into the Reich. All that together betrays the catastrophic financial situation of France, painted in gay colors of bombastic words, but brought out clearly by the budget figures and from time to time even admitted by the Pétain Government.

Thus the Ministry of Finances warned the French public when they informed them of the new budget details: "The fact that France has escaped a financial catastrophe and that the Treasury has been able to meet its obligations should not be allowed to establish any illusion about the impoverishment that was inflicted on the nation during the course of the year 1940."

Belgians of World Respond to Call Of Conscription

LONDON (AP) — Belgian laws have lost their force in the little kingdom now occupied by German troops, but one Belgian statute—military conscription—is in active operation throughout much of the rest of the world.

By decree of the Government-in-Exile, the old law is in force wherever there are Belgians outside the homeland—in Belgian Congo, last national territory still controlled by the fugitive Government; in Britain and the Dominions, and even in the United States.

All Belgian nationals of the ages 19 to 38 are subject to conscription, but no figures are given out as the number called to arms.

The Belgians maintain autonomous units with their own officers within the framework of the British Army. They have three training camps in western England and a fourth in Quebec. The Canadian camp, devoted to basic training, has become a reception center for conscriptees and volunteers from North and South America.

Belgian consular offices notify eligible Belgians of their conscription, but in neutral countries, such as the United States, there is no question of compulsion.

"If a man refuses to serve, no effort is made to force him, although there certainly is moral compulsion," says Baron Silvercruys, Belgian Minister to Canada who is here to help co-ordinate the war effort of far-flung Belgian interests.

Many Belgians have escaped from German-occupied territory and made their way to Canada to join the Army, he says.

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'Telescoping' of British Plants Under Attack for Slowness

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The war effort of British industry goes on with little assistance from the Government's plan for telescoping non-essential manufactures — a project which was hailed at its enactment in March as vital to military production.

The telescoping plan called for concentrating nonessential production in each industry in the hands of a single firm, working full time and having full call on necessary materials, with other firms in the industry to be shut down and compensated by this nucleus firm. The announced objective was "the severe cutting down of civilian consumption and the release of labor, materials and factory space for more essential purposes."

Complaints have been heard in Parliament and in sections of the press about the way the plan has been handled, but those in charge of the huge economic program maintain that progress has been satisfactory in view of the tremendous problems involved.

All telescoping so far has been voluntary, with the Government still declining to use its power to force the desired concentration on unwilling industries.

Study by Retail Board

The Board of Trade—roughly similar to the United States Department of Commerce—reported concentrations carried out to date had reduced the supply of manufactured nonessential articles usually sold in retail stores to such an extent that retailer groups were demanding that stores, too, become subject to telescoping.

A retail committee to study the possibilities of such a move has been formed, and it will make recommendations to the Board of Trade.

Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, President of the Board of Trade, told Parliament last week that so far under the program 132 textile factories had been closed down and 534 other factories had been affected in industries subject to governmental rationing of their raw materials.

Mills engaged in the hosiery, pottery, and shoe manufacture are examples of the latter group. (U. S. trade sources understood 90 or more separate industries had been placed under the telescoping plan.)

The number of factories which have been requisitioned for war work has not been disclosed. Sir Andrew said no factory had yet been closed under provisions of the concentrating act. He reported the plan was "proceeding with very reasonable rapidity—almost surprising rapidity."

The Government, it was said, had decided to conform to traditional British economic policy by allowing each industrial group to initiate its own plans for the concentration of its industry. There will be no Government management of the nucleus plants where concentration is voluntary, and the manner of choosing the nucleus factories and the method of compensating closed plants is being left to each industry to work out.

Work has been going on since March among representatives of employers and employees in the pottery and hosiery industries on concentration plans.

An example of the public complaint against the slow development of concentration appears in the weekly, New Statesman and Nation, which asked: "What has happened to the Board of Trade's great plans for concentration of industry?"

It referred to the Duncan report that nearly 110,000 workers "have been released or are being made available for release" under the plan, as "a very small number, including as it does releases which are only prospective."

Delay on Compulsion

The weekly complained that although the date has passed by which industries were to be allowed to make voluntary arrangements for concentration, "nothing has been heard of compulsory arrangements which were to have been imposed on businesses which failed to devise approved plans of their own.

"Does this mean that the new Minister is silently abandoning his predecessor's policy as too disturbing to private industry, and that he is returning to the old plan of depending on rationing of materials as a means of preventing the misuse of labor and of squeezing out redundant firms.

"Let us hope Sir Andrew Duncan does not mean this and is merely having a good think. Even so, he cannot afford to think too long."

Almost in answer to this, however, were the Duncan parliamentary declaration of surprising rapidity in progress of the concentration plans, and his assurance that adjustments were being made to assure that little or no time elapses between the closing of a factory and the reabsorption of its personnel. He also declared steps were being taken to assure that closed factories do not become derelict.

Australia Extends Goal In Production of Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—Australia's first all-Australian built warplane, the Beaufort bomber, has come through its preliminary tests with flying colors, having flown the 850 miles between Melbourne and Brisbane at an average speed of 270 miles an hour.

The Australian program, according to Air Minister John McEwen, now looks to turning out 1,000 planes by the end of October, or aircraft valued at some $30,000,000 by the end of the year. Mr. McEwen declared that the Australian Air Force would have 23 squadrons in the air by the middle of next year.

Further evidence of Australia's entry into the field of modern warplane production was the record-breaking flight of a fast locally-built ship which clipped many minutes from the Melbourne-Sydnew flight record in its first test over long distance.

The plane which Australia is to turn out in large numbers is modeled after the Bristol Beaufort, the ship which, used as a torpedo carrier, scored hits on an unidentified Nazi pocket battleship off the Norwegian coast last June 13, according to British claims, and which, employed as a bomber, attacked the German battleship Scharnhorst as she lay at the Nazi naval base at Kiel in July last year.

Improvements Made

But the Australians are not planning to build the Bristol Beaufort as a torpedo attack machine. It is to be a dual-purpose long-range reconnaissance bomber, and official claims here are that the British model has been improved. Adapted to Australian conditions, with longer range, greater bombload capacity and American engines built under license, it will soon be in production at plants in several States.

The Beaufort made a substantial cut in the existing Melbourne-Sydney record of 1 hour 57 minutes.

This warplane, described as an "experimental model," was fitted with two 1050-h. p. Pratt and Whitney twin-row Wasp engines, both brought from the United States, but now being produced in Australia. With these power units, the record was broken without straining the bomber.

The Beaufort was chosen by the Australians because they wanted one which would be capable of multiple use and thus simplify their airplane building problem.

Industrialization Pushed

It meant that the country was beginning to push industrialization which began 40 years ago. It meant that overnight Australia aspired to rival, inside its capabilities, the industrial capacity of the older lands.

The next three years held plenty of snags. The expected co-operation from Britain wilted under the strain of war, and even the promised specimen planes and raw materials were not delivered until long after the set date.

Moreover, as the pace of competitive airplane building increased, the once-great merits of the Beaufort began to recede, until it appeared by present standards a quite ordinary machine.

This meant that Australian skill had to be turned onto the problem of making over the 1939 Beaufort into something that would still be a menace in 1941. Officials here claim this has been done and that the machine which will roll from the production line will command the respect of any adversary.

The record-breaking Melbourne-Sydney flight, however, was made by a plane partly built from component parts imported from Britain, and the actual position of the Beaufort is uncertain. A possible explanation is seen in the recently stated policy of Australia in further developing existing models of machines in production, rather than seeking new types to aid in the war against the Axis this summer and fall.

It is at least likely that the Beaufort has been further bettered and that the plane will not be built in quantity until after a final checkup has been made on the latest Australian revision.

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N. Y. Jobs Filled In July at Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23—The new York State Employment Service filled a total of 48,716 jobs during July, setting a new high record for the month, Miss Frieda S. Miller, State Industrial Commissioner, announced today. Of the placements, 15,946 were in manufacturing, 9,347 in household jobs, and 23,423 in other employment, she reported.

The total represents an increase of 81 per cent over July, 1940, with jobs in manufacturing rising 138 per cent, Miss Miller said.

A New Treasure for British People

© Fox

Blickling Hall, Estate of the Late Marquis of Lothian, Which Has Been Turned Over to the National Trust

Lothian's Blickling Hall Goes to National Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It was in the year 1934 that the Marquis of Lothian initiated the Country Houses Scheme for the National Trust, and his Blickling Hall Estate is actually the first to be handed over to the Trust under that scheme.

Lord Lothian suggested that some 60 big houses and about 600 smaller ones should be placed under control of the National Trust. The Trust would be responsible that the houses should be kept in good order together with their artistic treasures and gardens. He also wanted the houses to be "lived in" by private owners or tenants so that they should not be seen as museum pieces, but as homes. Also that they should be regularly open to the public on certain days.

Lord Lothian, with the exception of certain pictures and plate to his successor in the title, left the whole of his Blickling Hall Estates in Norfolk to the National Trust, expressing the confident hope that they will use the whole surplus revenue from the estate and woodlands to maintain the Hall in as perfect a condition as possible as a period Estate and Hall. He also wished that the public should have some regular access to it.

The Blickling Hall Estate, which includes a beautiful deer park, 17 farms, and 138 smaller houses and cottages, extends over 4,526 acres. The Hall was designed about 1620 by Robert Lyminge for Sir Henry Hobart on the site of a house of the Boleyn family. The gardens, always famous, were greatly beautified by the late Lord Lothian.

Under the Country House Scheme the greater part of the Estate passes to the National Trust free of estate duty.

Fair Progress Reported In Canadian Grain Harvests

OTTAWA, Aug. 23 (CP)—Fair progress in harvesting operations in the prairie Provinces is reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Warm weather hastened maturity of all grains in Alberta with rainfall heavier in the north-central and northern districts, and harvesting is under way in all parts of the Province.

In Manitoba the weather has been generally warm but scattered showers in many districts interrupted operations.

The Bureau said yield and quality of the crop was adversely affected by the abnormal heat of July and while early seeded fields will give fair to good returns, much late seeded crop is somewhat disappointing. In the central districts the straw is heavy and considerable lodging is making harvesting difficult.

Yields have been heavily cut by drought in Saskatchewan and Alberta, while Manitoba would have had a bumper crop but for unusual heat which burned and shrunk the grain in many good stands.

The crop was described as unusually early, with typical Manitoba points beginning harvesting July 31, Saskatchewan Aug. 4, and Alberta Aug. 6.

Wheat has been more successful on the whole than coarse grain as almost the entire wheat acreage in many districts was seeded on summer fallow and thus better able to withstand the heat and drought, it was reported. Manitoba has good or fair crops of oats and barley in nearly all districts, while oats and barley in the other two prairie provinces are ranked as poor.

Total carryover of Canadian wheat at the end of the crop year July 31 was reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 480,083,691 bushels—"by far the largest amount of Canadian wheat ever carried over from one crop year to another."

The latest figure exceeds last year's record carryover of 300,473,465 bushels by 179,610,226 bushels.

The record-shattering carryover included 448,292,181 bushels in store, in transit or on farms in Canada and 31,791,510 bushels in store or in transit to the United States.

Wheat carryover on farms in Canada was estimated at 13,954,000 bushels compared with 17,286,000 bushels in the previous crop year.

Total stocks of Canadian oats, barley and rye in Canadian and United States positions were lower at July 31 than on the same date last year. Flaxseed stocks were slightly higher.

Several months ago it was estimated the Canadian wheat carryover probably would exceed 500,000,000 bushels.

Total stocks of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed, with 1940 figures in brackets: Oats 41,713,303 (46,931,028); barley 10,674,811 (12,653,875); rye 4,911,710 (5,351,661); flaxseed 620,313 (583,307) bushels.

'Eggs for Britain'

OTTAWA, Aug. 20 (CP)—Millions of hens and prairie hogs cackle and root for Britain as Canadian farmers pledge themselves to raise more food for the island fortress.

"Wanted — two more eggs per month from every hen in 1942," is the keynote of the current campaign launched by the Canadian Department of Agriculture. In an effort to mobilize more than 45,000,000 hens, educational pamphlets are being mailed out under the heading "Eggs for Britain."

Already Canada has shipped to the British Food Ministry this year 284,000 cases of eggs and waiting to move overseas are 230,000 cases which have been paid for. This means that by early fall Britons will have been supplied this year with 185,540,000 eggs.

"The British Food Industry has indicated it will need four to five times this number of eggs in the nine-month period following September," an authoritative Agriculture Department source said today.

To this end the Department has embarked on its educational program to bring to farmers' attention the large part they can play in the British war effort by increased stress on egg production. Part of the campaign is to tell farmers how they can go about it.

With prairie hog production rising to an all-time high, Bacon Board officials said they were looking to the West to pull Canada through the autumn rush to complete the bacon contract with the British Food Ministry.

The original contract called for 425,000,000 pounds of bacon and hams for Britain in the year ending Oct. 31 but Canada has undertaken to supply this by Sept. 15 if at all possible.

Printers Reject C. I. O. and A. F. of L.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 23 (AP)—A proposal for a referendum on affiliation with either Congress of Industrial Organizations or the American Federation of Labor was rejected last night by the International Typographical Union.

The organization ended its week-long convention by voting a $2 weekly increase in the pension paid old-age members.

The $2 increase, a substitute for a previous proposal for a $4 increase which was defeated, must be indorsed through a referendum of the entire I. T. U. membership before it becomes effective. The pension now is $8 a week.

The I. T. U. broke from the A. F. of L. five years ago and since has been an independent organization.

First Antiaircraft Gun Is Produced in Canada

By the Associated Press

Hamilton, Ontario, Aug. 22 Assembly of the first antiaircraft gun to be manufactured in Canada was completed at the plant of the Otis Fenson Elevator Company yesterday.

Most of the 1,600 parts of the fast-firing Bofors gun were made in Ontario plants and by September all guns succeeding the initial unit will be entirely of Canadian manufacture.

The plant where the gun was assembled was completed in January this year.

N. Y. Historical Group Names New Director

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23—The appointment of Clifford L. Lord, instructor in history at Columbia University, as Executive Director of the New York State Historical Association, is announced by Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, President of the Association here today. Mr. Lord succeeds Dr. Edward P. Alexander, who is to become Superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison, Wis.

The new Director will assume immediate charge of the Association's museum here, the headquarters House in Ticonderoga, N. Y., a reproduction of a Colonial mansion, and will edit "New York History," quarterly magazine of the Association.

Gains in Population Shown In United States and Britain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States and England are entering a period of population expansion.

Until now many statisticians have maintained that the two countries had passed the period of "200 years in blossom" and that their civilizations were beginning to decline.

The newest figures, however, indicate that these experts have been wrong. England, despite all the bombings, is holding its own in the increase of population; there are as many or more marriages today than there were in peacetime, and the birth rate in the United States is climbing.

Guy Irving Burch, Director of the Population Reference Bureau and one of the country's leading analysts of population trends, declared that at the present rate the population of the United States will rise from the present 132,000,000 to about 152,000,000 in 1980, providing the country can support and properly educate the 20,000,000 additional children.

Higher Wages Foreseen

In 1980, he predicts, "from both productive and man-power points of view the Nation will be in a better condition than it is today" with machinery taking a greater and greater burden off the average job, allowing higher wages to be paid and giving the average individual more time and money for recreation and education. In addition, he predicts that by 1980 at least 5,000,000 more persons will be in the "productive" age group between 20 and 64 years of age.

Meanwhile Miss Irene Barnes Taeuber, Co-Editor of the Population Index, declared that figures reported recently from England, Scotland and Wales show that the birth rate in England in 1940 was only three-tenths of 1 per cent lower than in 1939 but was much higher than in 1933. The number of marriages in 1940 was the highest on record for the British Isles. She added that German bombs have apparently not caused any defeatism or as many casualties as might be expected.

"The dramatic destructiveness of the all-out air war over Great Britain gives an exaggerated impression of the general hazards to life in that country," she said. "Horrible as the events have been, they have affected the total death rate surprisingly little"—an increase of only a little more than 2 per cent in the civilian population. In the Netherlands, Norway, and other German-occupied countries the death rate among civilians has increased by only about 1 per cent. Statistics from these countries were admitted, however, to be scanty.

'Quality' the Real Test

Mr. Burch declared in his prediction of a 20,000,000 increase in the population of the United States that "this should dispel the all too common illusion that a lower birth rate and the slowing down of population increase will cause the American people to become a race of dependent oldsters unable to support themselves in time of peace or to protect themselves in time of war."

The principal factor in the population increase is not the number, he added, but the quality of the children to come. At the present time 45,000,000 persons "are existing at a level of living below the requirements for health and efficiency" and two thirds of the children are born and grow up in this least-fortunate bracket of the population.

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The Week in Focus: War Presses Middle East as Soviets Retreat in Ukraine

British-Russian Edict to Iran; Allies Girding for 1943 Victory

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Retreat of Marshal Budenny's Ukrainian armies across the Dnieper shifted the war toward a hitherto untouched region in the Middle East.

Iran, better known by its older name of Persia, received a British-Russian demand to expel Nazi agents. The Allies charged they numbered 2,000 to 3,000 technicians and "tourists."

Wedged between Iraq, India, the Caucasus, and the Persian Gulf, Iran importantly influences the strategy of oil.

Hitler's armies thrust across the Ukraine this wek not only in an effort to seize the Russian "bread basket," but even more to grasp the oil wells of Baku. Nazi conquests so far have not added sufficient oil resources to sustain a long war.

In Russia's Trans-Caucasus lie the oil fields that are a major Nazi objective. Other rich wells extend across Iraq and northern Iran. British and Russian plans for defense of the oil fields, or destruction of the wells should Nazi armies break through, place Iran in a critical position.

To reach Baku and join forces with the Russians, British troops have only two alternatives.

One is to cross Turkish territory. But Turkey is hard-pressed by Nazi forces being reinforced in Bulgaria and on islands of the Aegean. Under the circumstances Turkey could not grant passage to British troops without risking a Nazi attack.

The short route across the northwestern corner of Iran offers fewer complications. Preliminary reports indicated that the Iranian reply to Britain and Russia on Nazi infiltration is unsatisfactory to London and Moscow. Allied troops streamed to the borders, and Iran prepared to fight.

In either event, President Roosevelt indicated that American war supplies will be speeded to the Near and Middle East. Pan American Airways has been entrusted with ferrying bombers across the South Atlantic and Africa.

In France, more than 150,000 Jews, aliens, and political suspects have been deprived of liberty.

Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King of Canada and Viscount Halifax, Ambassador to Washington, reached London to confer. Mr. King upheld Britain's decision against revision of the War Cabinet to include representatives of the Dominions.

'The People . . . Have Not Buckled Down . . .'

Safely home from their secret rendezvous at sea, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill addressed themselves to the task of defeating Naziism as the first step toward giving effect to their eight points of a just peace.

Quietly confident but with a touch of grimness, Mr. Roosevelt cited Lincoln to an American people who now, as in 1862, are believed not sufficiently awake to dangers confronting the Nation.

With the Civil War a year old, Lincoln said the people had "not buckled down to the determination to fight this war through; for they have got the idea into their heads that we are going to get out of this fix somehow by strategy! . . . They have no idea that the war is to be carried on and put through by hard, tough fighting. . . ."

Correspondents asked if this meant shooting-war for the United States. Mr. Roosevelt replied that the question was too "headliny." He left the Lincoln analogy to speak for itself.

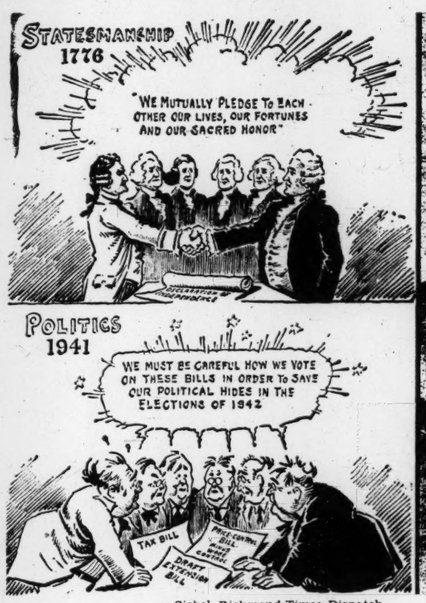
Winter War Foreseen by Reich

With Russian armies falling back in the Ukraine and digging in for siege at Leningrad, both Germany and the Allies prepared for an extended war.

Although Hitler had promised the German people their final triumph in 1941, the Nazis are buying quantities of winter equipment as the invasion enters its third month.

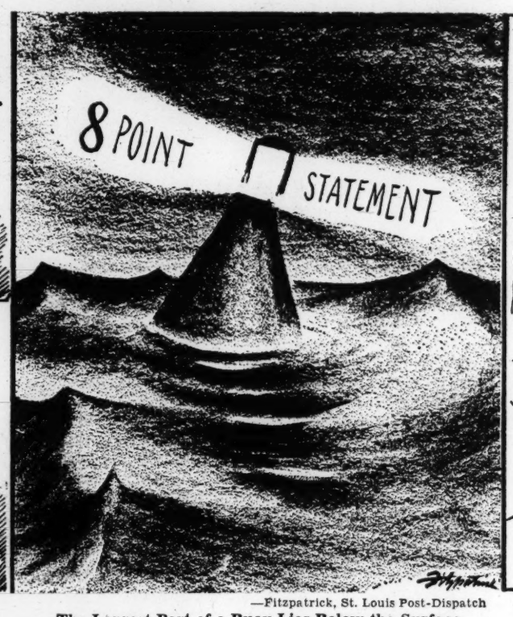
Britain and America reassessed their arms needs, with full provision to be made through 1943.

In a special message to Congress, President Roosevelt reported on his meeting with Mr. Churchill. Replying to critics of the military consultations at sea, he said they were necessary in furtherance of the lend-lease policy. Any let-up, he added, "would be a gift to Naziism to take breath—armed breath—for a second war to extend the control over Europe and Asia to the American hemisphere itself."


STATESMANSHIP 1776
"WE MUTUALLY PLEDGE TO EACH OTHER OUR LIVES, OUR FORTUNES AND OUR SACRED HONOR"
POLITICS 1941
WE MUST BE CAREFUL HOW WE VOTE ON THESE BILLS IN ORDER TO SAVE OUR POLITICAL HIDES IN THE ELECTIONS OF 1942
TAX BILL
DRAFT EXTENSION BILL

—Siebel, Richmond Times-Dispatch

Then and Now



—Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The Largest Part of a Buoy Lies Below the Surface

—Thomas, Detroit News

Says You!

Defense Effort Under Fire

All of the concern over lagging American morale and defense action did not come from within the Administration. Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia sharply criticized the President for slowing arms production. Others demanded a unified defense management.

Mr. Roosevelt contradicted Mr. Byrd's figures, but admitted that plane production has been below expectations. Other items are ahead of schedule, according to official figures he cited.

Increasing concern was expressed over the uncertainty and low morale among draftees. With the Nation neither at war nor at peace, Army camps acutely reacted to the national uncertainty. Britain, although at war, intensified this week its program of "morale lectures" on why England is fighting.

Frederick H. Osborne, New York banker, has been named morale director with rank of Brigadier General.

America's draft extension bill became law, as did the deferment of men 28 and over. But not all of the draftees will be held the full 30 months. Almost 200,000 will be released by Dec. 10, barring an emergency. New troops will be mustered in.

Merchant Ships and Gasoline

On the industrial front, $493,000,000 in vital ship contracts remained tied up at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Kearny, N. J. Its President, L. H. Korndorff, offered to turn the plant over to the Government rather than accept a ruling by the National Defense Mediation Board in a C. I. O. strike. Washington persisted in trying to obtain a negotiated settlement after 17 days.

At Richmond, Calif., the first of 60 merchant vessels for Britain slid down the ways.

Charges of bungling in the gasoline conservation program were made by Frederick A. Wilmot, Rhode Island State Gas Conservator. Demands grew for a factual survey. Reports circulated that the East had only enough fuel on hand for 10 days.

A check-up on tank cars began.

Stranded Americans

More than 100 Americans were stranded in Japan due to the refusal of permits to leave. The liner President Coolidge, en route from Shanghai, omitted a stop in Japan when this action became known.

Washington took up the cause of its nationals. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew conferred at length with Japanese officials in Tokyo. Twenty-six Embassy and Consular officials were allowed space on the Tatsuta Maru, scheduled to sail for Shanghai Aug. 28. Secretary Hull indicated other releases would follow.

Private Americans were still being refused clearance papers. All aliens were required to obtain police permission to leave the country. Japan's explanations were obscure.

Japanese are leaving the Philippines gradually but in large numbers.

President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth, renominated to that office, told Filipinos their independence hangs on a democratic victory in the world war.

Japanese occupation of additional islands in the Spratly group near the Philippines will not be recognized, declared Mr. Hull.

Vladivostok: Will Japan Yield?

Across the north Pacific American freighters steamed toward the Siberian port of Vladivostok with war supplies for Russia.

Japan's military newspaper, Kokumin, served unofficial notice that Tokyo "absolutely cannot remain indifferent" to American aid for the Soviets via Vladivostok.

The Japanese press renewed its attacks against Russia. Since signature of the nonaggression pact with Moscow last April, the tone had been cordial. Return to hostility is interpreted as an indication that the Japanese Army sees prospects of reaping territory in Siberia from a weakened Russia.

Even so, Japan and Russia formally stabilized part of their uneasy frontiers. A joint Mongolian-Manchukuoan Technical Commission completed demarca- This is in the region where Soviet and Japanese troops clashed in 1939.

Britain, having previously stopped exports to Japan, began to set up machinery for possible continuance of some trade. It would be regulated by a "clearing account" used to finance licensed exports to Japan.

The United States raised its tariff on crab meat 50 per cent. Japan is chief supplier.

Spanish Stir Against Nazis

Former Premier Juan Negrin of Spain reports growing resistance to the present Fascistic regime of Gen. Francisco Franco. Both within Spain and abroad, Spanish advocates of democracy are organized and active.

"Independent Spain" is the name of this movement. At least two secret newspapers circulate in Spain. They are Obero, or Worker, and Juventud, or Youth.

A "Freedom Radio" is broadcasting three times weekly, urging the Spanish people to rise in revolt. Outbreaks are reported in Cadiz and the Canary Islands.

In Madrid a Franco-dominated newspaper addressed to South American Nations a warning that the United States intends to turn them into colonies. Secretary of State Cordell Hull replied that the United States has no aggressive intentions. He said South America's main concern is to avoid the semi-slavery already imposed on 15 nations by Naziism.

Argentine labor staged a mass meeting in Buenos Aires, shouting "Down with Naziism." Police estimated the crowd at 40,000. It overflowed Luna Park Stadium. The workers cheered a proposal that Argentina join the British - United States - Russian front against Germany.

A Nazi "blacklist" of Argentines was uncovered.

Argentina arrested 36 Nazis or Nazi-sympathizers for questioning.

The Bolivian Senate upheld President Peñaranda in his recent suppression of Nazi plots, including the expulsion of the German Minister, Ernst Wendler. He is en route to Japan. The Chamber of Deputies named a commission representing eight political parties, to investigate anti-Bolivian activities.

Germany expelled Cuban Consuls in retaliation for similar action by Havana.

Women Under Arms

With rear gardens turned into front line defense zones and Britain's manpower facing vast demands, Britain has ruled that every woman under 30 must be enrolled by Christmas in work assisting the national war effort. Service in armed auxiliaries is not compulsory, but thousands are in uniform as volunteers.

American women can satisfactorily fill 700 kinds of defense factory jobs at once, or after a brief training, according to Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator. Women now serve in only 47 of the 1,516 employment types for which they are considered to be fitted.

Equal pay with men for women on defense jobs in transportation has been voted by the British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations.

Unrationed Speed

Gasoline rations meant nothing to Claude Smith of Akron, Ohio, and the 116 other boys who trailed Claude in the eighth All-American and International Soap Box Derby. Claude won in his home town with a car that owed its speed to nine months of craftsmanlike work in his basement. The prize: A four-years college course.

A check for $5.94 arrived in President Roosevelt's mail. The New York Daily Mirror sent it as payment for the headline given by Mr. Roosevelt in his press conference: "President Quotes Lincoln and Draws Parallel." Publishing his line, editors rewarded the President with a cub head-writer's wage of $6 a day—minus six cents for social security.

Britain Democratized by War; American Survey Tells Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 — Far from losing its democracy in fighting the war against Naziism, Great Britain is winning a more dynamic and equitable democracy.

This is the conclusion of a new appraisal — from an American viewpoint — of the effects of the fighting on the economic, social and political life of the British people.

Britain's island fortress, besieged by land and air for nearly two years, is not merely looking forward to great transformations of the postwar period but is achieving them through the very process of the war itself, the report declares.

Undertaken for the Foreign Policy Association by James Frederick Green, the survey finds:

That a rapid process of democratization is underway in nearly every phase of British life.

Class Structure Modified

That marked modifications in the traditional class structure are already noticeable.

That the gap between the privileged and underprivileged in society is being reduced.

That the Government's tax program has put an effective ceiling over the high income brackets and a floor beneath the poorest sections of the population.

That a more dynamic concept of community life which, while preserving individual liberty, would emphasize social relationships and the responsibilities and duties of citizenship, is being called for.

The demand for changes in economic and social life, Mr. Green concludes, springs from no single section of society and is limited to no single political group but is evident in both Right-Wing and Left-Wing circles.

Furthermore, the report points out significantly, the impetus to this change does not stem from theoretical political dogmas, or to quote Mr. Green's phrase, "is without regard to the extremes of laissez-faire capitalism or doctrinaire socialism."

Four Major Categories

Improvements brought on by the impact of the war are noted in each of the four major categories of Britain's social security program, including health insurance, contributory pensions, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance.

Mr Green points to the fact that because of the widespread damage from air raids, bringing ruin to many individuals and business concerns, the Churchill Government, despite its earlier rejection by the Chamberlain Government, launched a gigantic plan for the compulsory insurance of all property in the United Kingdom.

This war damage act is cited as illustrating the new type of social or community responsibility legislation more effectively than any other measure because it spreads the risk of air raids throughout the entire country and compels relatively safe areas to contribute to the reconstruction of heavily bombed communities. The measure supplements previous legislation providing insurance for ships, cargoes and other goods.

Party Dictation Assailed

"Sentiment is growing that the democratic process requires a more competent and representative personnel in Parliament," the report says. "Considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed over the excessive centralization of power in both Conservative and Labor Party machines, the rigid control exercised by the party whips over backbenchers in the House of Commons, and the authority which the party machines have regarding the selection of candidates for elections. In the view of many observers, the House of Commons contains too many retired businessmen honored by the Conservative Party and too many retired union executives honored by the Labor Party.

"The rapidly mounting burden of taxation has undoubtedly prevented the creation of wartime millionaires and stringently limited the income available to the middle and upper classes. Since the combined income tax and surtax amount to 97½ per cent on the highest incomes, an effective ceiling is placed on the money any individual can enjoy. A man with a total income of $400,000, for example, has only $24,000 left by the time he has paid his taxes. Even the man with a comfortable $20,000 a year pays out $11,000 in income tax and surtaxes.

"At the same time a wartime ceiling has been erected over the higher income brackets, a floor of social security benefits has been placed beneath the poorest sections of the nation. Even though the differences in income and purchasing power between the various levels of society have been greatly reduced, however, there has yet been little redistribution of capital wealth and the sources of income. If the war were to end in the near future, in other words, the rich and poor would probably return to the status quo ante bellum, however modified by taxation and general adjustment in the post-war period."

Social Security Leadership

Another significant aspect of Britain's war effort the survey continued, has been "the continuance and expansion of social welfare measures and the rapid process of democratization that is under way. In many fields of social security legislation Great Britain has been almost a generation ahead of the United States. This conflict, to a far greater extent than the World War, has placed the civilian in the front line. Britain, therefore, has had to regard the health and comfort of those who were formerly noncombatants as vital a wartime consideration as the welfare of the men in the armed forces, and has had to reinforce the whole structure of social security.

"With the development of national unity and the expansion of social legislation that have occurred during the past year, considerable discussion has taken place in Britain regarding the implication of these trends for the future. Every observer of the British scene agrees that a rapid process of democratization has been under way, modifying the traditional class structure and reducing the gap between the privileged and underprivileged sections of society.

"The suffering and hardship resulting from air raids and evacuation have revived much of the community spirit that has been lacking in Britain and other industrial countries. They have not only exposed to public view many of the slum conditions and inadequate nutrition and hygiene existing in the large cities but have created a widespread demand for remedial action and for greater equality of opportunity in the postwar period."

Public Opinion Forceful

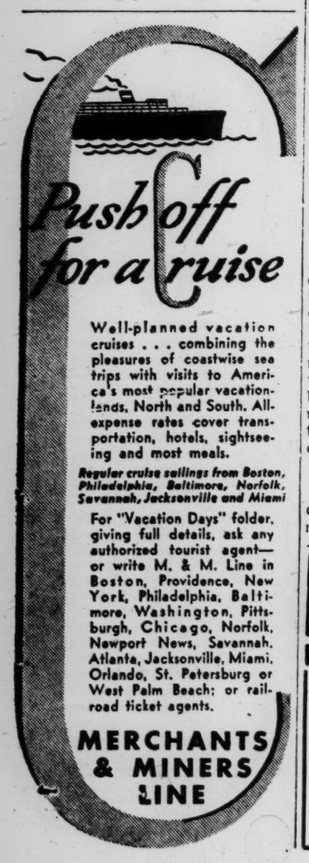
In the political field the report makes these findings:

"Although the Churchill Government is armed with almost dictatorial powers, it is constantly being criticized, rebuked and spurred to action by the House of Commons. Public opinion is brought to bear upon the Government through both the traditional question periods and debates.

"Attacks against the Government in the press and Parliament comprise every aspect of military affairs and the home front. On a number of different issues public opinion has forced the Government to alter its policies, including the preservation of constitutional rights, the status of conscientious objectors, and the internment of enemy aliens.

"The war has had many repercussions of party politics in Great Britain, especially since there will be no general election until peacetime. The three major parties have had an electoral truce and have agreed not to contest by-elections. Each seat that becomes vacant is filled by the party previously holding it. The effect of these necessary arrangements has been felt most acutely by the Labor Party, which as the chief opposition has more to gain through normal peacetime procedure. The participation of Labor leaders in the Churchill coalition has made it more difficult for the party's representatives in Parliament to continue opposing those portions of the Government's program with which they disagree.

"The Conservative Party has likewise undergone change since the war began, because several of its elder statesmen and proponents of appeasement have been removed from power. Prime Minister Churchill, whose peerless oratory, political sagacity, and knowledge of military strategy make him one of Britain's most remarkable statesmen, has remained the central personality and driving force of the whole Government."



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INTEREST BEGINS AUGUST 11

Washington Record

President: Announced that Pan American Airways would ferry war planes to the British in the Levant by way of West Africa.

Signed these measures from Congress: The extension of military service of Selectees, Guardsmen and Reserve Officers; the deferment of men past 28 from military service; authorization for increasing facilities for light-than-air craft, and the $275,000,000 flood control authorization bill.

Conferred with Democratic leaders from the Capitol to discuss his meeting with Prime Minister Churchill.

Issued two proclamations, one placing six articles and materials on the export control list and other calling attention to the increased accident rate and urging a safety campaign.

Took a hand in trying to settle shipyard strike at Kearny, N. J.

Sent a message to Congress concerning his conferences with the British Prime Minister.

Sent Congress a request for a supplemental appropriation of $18,988,435 for Coast Guard vessels.

Thursday met with the Cabinet and later went to Hyde Park for the week end to be host to the Duke of Kent.

Senate: Held two sessions.

Completed Congressional action on the bill increasing FHA defense housing insurance authority.

Confirmed the nomination of Willis R. Peck as Minister to Thailand.

Received the nomination of Brig. Gen. Eugene Beybold to be Chief of Army Engineers and of Frederick H. Osborn as Brigadier General in charge of Army morale.

The Territories and Insular Affairs Committee confirmed the nomination of Rexford G. Tugwell as Governor of Puerto Rico.

The Finance Committee continued hearings on the tax bill.

House: In recess except for two brief routine sessions.

Departments: War — Announced that unless the crisis deepens about 200,000 Selectees and National Guardsmen will return home after as little as 14 months of service.

OPM—announced that passenger car production will be curtailed 26½ per cent during August, September, and October.

Selling a House: Caution and Judgment Needed

"A Stitch in Time"

Eighteenth in a series of 30 articles

B Henry E. Ashmun

Member of The State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

The details to be considered by the man who undertakes to sell his home are much fewer than those confronting the would-be purchaser, because the seller is dealing chiefly with known quantities, the buyer with unknown. But there are still plenty of opportunities for the seller to exercise prudence, caution, and sound business judgment.

The first element that naturally enters one's mind is that of price. This is not so simple a question as might at first appear. You cannot simply put a price tag on the house with the same figure as the one you paid, either in cost of construction, if you built it, or in purchase price, if you bought it later. Depreciation of the structure commences almost at once, even though slowly, and must be reckoned with in establishing a price some time after construction. Too many factors enter into this subject of depreciation to make it possible to list figures here, but builders and real estate men can advise you as to your particular case.

The manner in which you have kept up the place—painting, reroofing, repairing, etc., is a prime consideration in offsetting depreciation. Improvements you have added, such as a heating plant, water heater, garage, sun porches, and the like, should be added.

Whether or not the neighborhood has improved, degenerated, or merely held its own, is another factor. Improved transportation, the establishment of convenient stores since your purchase, street, sewer, and sidewalk improvements, are added advantages tending to enhance the value of your property.

Fixing the Price

If you are going to place your home with a real estate broker for sale, you will probably consult him in connection with fixing the price. Possibly you had better consult more than one, in order to arrive at a right decision. One broker will tend toward a high price, another toward a low one.

It is best to fix your selling price at a moderately higher figure than you are going to insist on when it comes to actual negotiations and a final take-it-or-leave-it offer. Buyers are accustomed to expect a higher asking figure than they are willing to pay, and a sale can well be lost for lack of having this margin for trading.

Real estate brokers, no matter how honorable, also expect this, and, being remunerated only by making a sale, will often join with the prospective purchaser in urging a reduction to close the deal. So ask more to start with than your rock bottom minimum.

It cannot be too strongly urged that you secure the services of the right real estate broker. A record of upright dealings and satisfied customers, of energy and initiative, and the assurance that he will put enthusiastic, sustained effort into making the sale, should be the prerequisite before you list your home with any broker. If you are not acquainted with such a man or firm, consult your banker and friends who have had ample experience in real estate transactions in your vicinity to be able to advise you well.

Many real estate firms center their activities in a certain locality or neighborhood. It is not safe to give your business to a firm whose interests are confined to a vicinity other than your own.

Broker's Commission

The broker's commission is only to be paid when the deal has been consummated. But this consummation can be a matter of dispute. Your contract with your broker should read that the commission is to be paid when all instruments involved in the sale have been recorded. This is vitally important.

A sale may have gone through, so far as the intention of both parties is concerned, but several things can actually happen to prevent its completion. The title may be found defective. However unlikely you may think this is, it is possible. The money with which the purchaser was going to complete his payment or down payment may not materialize. He may pass away and his estate be so involved that it cannot complete the purchase. There have been too many slips between the cup and the lip in buying and selling real estate to make it wise to pay the commission until the money is paid over and the deed and the mortgage or deed of trust covering any deferred payment have been recorded.

As to the actual purchaser, you should be sure that he can go through with the deal. The moment an agreement to buy and sell has been reached, cash or a certified check should be paid either to your broker or to a bank or title company in escrow, to be paid over when the title insurance has been issued and the deed and any other instruments recorded.

It is safe, also, in case of deferred payments, to satisfy yourself that the buyer is going to be in a position to meet them. Otherwise, you will simply have the house back on your hands on foreclosure and have to sell it over again.

If you want to invest your money in a first mortgage (deed of trust) and the purchaser's credit appears good, charge him the current rate of interest and take the mortgage. But if you want the cash and not the investment, try to have the buyer finance the outstanding balance through one or another of the financial arrangements open to such a purchaser. A bank loan may serve. A building and loan arrangement may be feasible, or a private loan may be obtainable.

If you deal with the purchaser directly, not through a broker, it is important that the receipt you give him for the down payment, or for the binder, as the case may be, should embody all the terms of the transaction, just as indicated in the previous chapter on Buying a Home.

FOR SALE ANN HOWE
FOR SALE CONSULT HI PRESSURE
FOR SALE SEE LOWE PRICE
FOR SALE PHONE EARLEY
FOR SALE ASK Good Deeds
FOR SALE CALL CO-123456

By a Staff Artist

Jobless Board Short Of Help for Offices

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 23 (AP)—Pennsylvania's Employment Service, striving to obtain jobs for the unemployed, found today it couldn't get enough clerks for its own offices. High Federal salaries for clerical help—and defense work—has provided competition the Commonwealth is unable to meet, said Melvin Jacobs, Secretary of the Board of Review for the Service.

As a result, he added, there is a serious shortage of personnel in the Philadelphia office with at least 52 vacancies for stenographers and typists. The State this week sent out telegrams to persons on the civil service eligible lists urging them to apply for the jobs.

Underground Building For Machine-Gun Tests

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 23 (AP)—Construction of an underground, bomb-proof machine-gun testing building began yesterday at the Oldsmobile Motor Works, which holds a $25,000,000 Government contract for machine guns.

The roof of the structure will be three feet underground, according to the contractor, Francis J. Corr. The 60 by 125 feet building will be 16 feet high, reinforced with concrete and steel. It will cost $115,000.

Alabama Steel Strike Halts; Shipyard Tie-Up Continues

By the Associated Press

Quick settlement of an Alabama steel mill strike encouraged defense authorities today but remaining to harass Government agencies keen on defense speed-ups were the threats of walkouts at Great Lakes shipyards, the stalemate at the strikebound Kearny, N. J., shipyards holding huge defense contracts, and the public transit tie-up in Detroit.

Steel workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations had picketed the plant of the Republic Steel Corporation at Gadsden, Ala., Friday. A union man said a demand had been made for wages approaching those of the Birmingham district, a union shop and the check-off system of dues collection.

The plant management asserted the scale was approximately the same as that at Birmingham, ranging from 55 cents an hour for common labor up to $3 for the skilled help.

There was no estimate of how many of the 4,500 employees joined the strike, nor was there an announcement of the settlement terms, but at any rate a conference ended the picketing and sent the men back to work.

Kearny, N. J.—L. H. Korndorff, President of the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., United States Steel subsidiary, which holds $493,000,000 worth of contracts for fighting and merchant craft, returned from Washington to New York for a possible conference with his associates.

The striking C. I. O. shipbuilders demand a maintenance-of-union contract, under which the firm would be required to discharge union members who failed to pay their union dues. The management has continued for 18 days to say "no" to this. As a result of the failure of workers and owner to agree, there are no hot rivets going into two cruisers, six destroyers and many merchant vessels, and 18,000 workers are idling.

Detroit—American Federation of Labor leaders were reported to be drafting a counterproposal for settlement of the city's four-day-old bus and street car strike after rejecting a three-point peace formula submitted by Mayor Edward J. Jeffries.

As thousands of factory and office workers again rode to work in their own automobiles or with other motorists there was no indication that the city would operate its transportation system despite the tie-up.

Caldwell Held

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—Max Caldwell, ousted $125-a-week union business agent, was held today without charge for questioning by State's Attorney investigators who found in a safe deposit box more than $62,000 in cash, securities, and jewelry in the name of Mr. Caldwell and his wife.

Mr. Caldwell, who Prosecutor William B. Crawford said "was broke a little more than four years ago," has been removed as business agent of a local of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association after a revolt of some members who sued for an accounting of union funds which they estimated at $910,000.

The attorney for the insurgent clerks, Francis Heisler, said he would ask the court to impound the property. At a hearing Mr. Caldwell testified his only source of income was his weekly union salary. Mr. Heisler said that in view of the testimony Mr. Caldwell would have to prove the seized assets did not belong to the union.

Teacher Action

DETROIT, Aug. 23 (AP)—The American Federation of Teachers, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, which opened its convention here yesterday, refused to seat 131 delegates from the Teachers Union of New York City, the New York College Teachers Union, and the Philadelphia Teachers Union, three locals ousted from the organization last June on charges of Communist sympathies.

Dr. George S. Counts, Federation president, described the action ousting the three eastern locals as the "only way to save our union."

The Federation's Executive Council rejected an appeal by the three locals for reinstatement.

Kent Motors to Hyde Park

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 23 (AP)—For the second time in 27 months, President Roosevelt opened his family home to British royalty today.

The Duke of Kent, youngest brother of King George VI, was expected late this afternoon at the rambling stone and stucco Roosevelt house overlooking the Hudson. He was motoring from New York to spend tonight and Sunday and then go with the Chief Executive to Washington by special train.

In June, 1939, while the world still was at peace, King George and Queen Elizabeth also were the President's guests at Hyde Park.

White House officials said the President and Mrs. Roosevelt probably would ask the Duke of Kent and a few friends to attend a special preview Aug. 24 of the first exhibit to be held at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. The exhibit comprises 60 colored drawings from the Works Projects Administration index of American design, illustrating typical carved figureheads and other sculptures in early American ships.

Army Service

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug 22 (AP)—Implementing the Selective Service Extension Act, President Roosevelt directed in an executive order today that the term of service be extended 18 months for selectees, reservists, national guardsmen and enlisted personnel in the Army.

The order was more or less a formality required under the Extension Act.

It provided that despite the extension, persons who have served for 12 months may be released as the interests of national defense permit.

Selectees, the order said, may be transferred to the reserves, after a year's service, "with a view to the early creation of a large trained reserve, while at the same time, maintaining the Army in immediate readiness for use in the defense of the Nation."

Reservists now on active duty would be let out after a year, when they could be spared, under such regulations as the Secretary of War might prescribe, and a like procedure would be followed for enlisted men of the Regular Army.

Crab Meat Tariff

HYDE PARK, N Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt ordered today a 50 per cent increase in the tariff on imported crab meat, on which Japan is the chief source of supply.

This action was taken in a proclamation declaring that the duties on imported crab meat shall be raised from 15 to 22½ per cent ad valorem.

The proclamation said the increase was necessary to equalize a difference in costs of production between Japan and the United States which was determined by an investigation by the Tariff Commission.

The increase applies to crab meat, prepared or preserved in any manner, including crab paste and crab sauce, packed in air-tight containers.

Coffee Quotas Set

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt, setting quotas for nonsignatories to the Inter-American coffee agreement of last November, assigned the Netherlands and its possessions 36.77 per cent of the total coffee admissible to the United States from these countries.

For the year beginning Oct. 1, he said in an executive order, the quota limiting entries for consumption of coffee produced in nonsignatory nations shall be allocated thus:

British Empire, except Aden and Canada, 33.14 per cent.

Kingdom of the Netherlands and its possessions, 36.77 per cent.

Aden, Yemen, and Saudi Arabia, 7.24 per cent.

Other countries, 22.95 per cent.

The order is to become ineffective Sept. 1, 1942.

Newest Migrant Camp in California

Farm Security Administration

Scenes in Woodville Community, Near Porterville

F. C. Winningham, manager of the Co-Operative Store (upper left), is shown welcoming camp customers. At lower left Mr. Winningham is pictured with his family at the door of one of the camp shelters. At the right is a youthful customer at the co-operative store.

Mexico Tells Nazis to Close All Consulates

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 23 (AP)—The Mexican Government has ordered 15 German consulates throughout Mexico closed by Sept. 1 and has called home all Mexican Consuls in German-occupied portions of Europe.

The Foreign Office order last night was accompanied by a bluntly worded statement by President Avila Camacho that his Government "does not recognize, nor for any motive can recognize, the state of things created in Europe by violence."

The action was based on what Mexico regarded as an unfriendly act by the Germans—an order from Berlin to withdraw Mexican Consular representatives from Paris and six other German-controlled cities.

The Mexican countermove, similar to steps taken by the United States and Cuba, added to the strain on Mexican-German relations caused last April when the Government seized 12 German and Italian vessels in Mexican ports.

At that time Mexico reiterated that its foreign policy was dedicated to Western Hemisphere solidarity and collaboration with the United States.

Relations were strained further recently when Mexico rejected a German request that Mexico protest to Washington against the American blacklist of firms suspected of doing business with the Axis.

German Funds

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine, Aug. 23 (AP)—German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann called on Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú "seeking information" on the arrest of 36 German welfare society officials on charges of fraud.

Judge Ramon Vasquez, who is investigating anti-Argentine activities, ordered the arrests and said that "all evidence at my disposal indicates the money received by German welfare societies is not used for welfare purposes but is sent to Germany."

Acting President Castillo announced that Argentina has acquired 16 freight ships from Italy and would take possession of eight immediately.

He said the other eight now interned in Argentine ports would be taken over after the war.

Cuba Seizes Ship

HAVANA, Aug. 23 (AP)—The 3,335-ton Finnish steamer Koura was seized last night by the Cuban Government. The captain and 18 crewmen were interned.

Dr. Aurelio Ituarte, Chief of Immigration, gave no reason for the seizure but it was believed to be in accord with Cuba's policy of taking over all ships of the Nazi-Fascist Axis and of Axis-connected powers.

Migrants Needed for Jobs In California's About-Face

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

Slowly, fussily, like a mother hen with new chicks, California is hiding under its broad wings the strange brood of migrants who since 1930 or thereabouts have been flocking westward hoping somewhow to scratch out a living here. Almost the whole "tractored-out, dusted-out" horde has been absorbed in the intensified and expanded industrial and agricultural activity of the last year, and the phrase "men wanted" is heard again.

California might have been compared to an indignant mother hen at first, when the migrating brood reached such proportions that there seemed no hope of its absorption: indignant, and puzzled.

That phase has pretty largely passed. Plenty of jobs for almost everyone in city or country, and 13 migrant camps established and operated by the Federal Farm Security Administration are the factors that have changed the facts which based "The Grapes of Wrath" book and motion picture only two years ago.

Local Friction Dwindles

Now as the thirteenth community for migrants, newest and most modern of all, is opened to occupants in the cotton, citrus, grape and vegetable belt of Southern San Joaquin Valley, local friction which has in the past attended selection of sites for some of the camps has dwindled away to a trace.

Protests arising from the placing of a migrant community in the highly productive and rich fruit districts of Santa Clara County led the Board of Directors of the California State Chamber of Commerce to say:

"Because of efforts of the Farm Security Administration to establish a migratory labor camp in Santa Clara County over the protests of farmers and public officials of the County, this Board has voted to reiterate its position to the FSA urging that responsible local public officials, farmers, farm organizations, and community leaders be consulted and that their views be given consideration."

The Chamber had previously, however, recommended that "the Farm Security Administration migratory labor camp program be continued as a necessary emergency method of meeting a portion of the pressing needs for temporary housing of migratory families," and this recommendation still stands.

Prove Desirable Neighbors

A spokesman for the FSA says that objections from local property owners usually are caused by a belief that establishment of a migrant camp close by will affect property values adversely.

"In the case of the newest community just being opened near Porterville, in the lower San Joaquin Valley," he said, "the farmers and town and city dwellers nearby have had experience with other camps not far away, and know that their new neighbors will be orderly, diligent, and an asset to the community. Those who have had this experience no longer have any fears."

Farm workers moving recently into the new community six miles from Porterville, removing from a temporary FSA mobile camp nearby, found a model town with two-room shelters, larger homes, and apartments for 1,700 persons on a completely planted 160-acre site. The camp is equipped with extensive recreational facilities, a clinic, a large school, and a community center which will offer the migrants probably the richest community living they have ever known.

Basically this $310,000 FSA community is like the other FSA camps which house nearly 6,000 families in California and Arizona. Two hundred and seventy-seven metal shelters, with windows, surround four comfort stations and a large utility building with showers, hot and cold water, and laundry.

A Community Center

Adjoining the shelters are 36 individual homes and quarter-acre garden plots and six six-family multiple apartment houses. Both are for permanent farm workers. Near the highway is the school and community center. There are paved roads, sidewalks and a sewage system, electricity, and water piped to every home. The site is planted with 2,400 trees.

The new community is called Woodville. For the present, at least, it is regarded as a model camp, for FSA planners, after several years experimentation with migrant communities, have installed there all facilities subsequently found needed at other FSA camps, or for which a demand is certain to arise.

Recreational Facilities

The community was planned to serve not merely the community population but the surrounding countryside, as well as the new population which usually springs up around an FSA community. A Community and Family Service Section in the community will help the migrants develop their community activities and education program, ranging from community governing councils to vegetable gardens, from consumer co-operative stores to classes in child care. Most of these activties have been started in the FSA camps already established.

The homes, on 75 by 125 foot lots with quarter-acre garden plots, contain two or four bedrooms, combined living and dining room, and bath and laundry. They rent for $8.20 a month.

Residents of the mobile camp which formerly operated the site already have formed a consumers' co-operative and are operating a co-operative grocery in the story building. Other buildings include repair, craft, and tool shops.

Edison Seen in Vigorous Drive For Constitutional Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 23—Gov. Charles Edison's addition of John E. Lebout, a Government expert, to his executive staff, is viewed here as indicating he intends to make a vigorous drive on behalf of his proposal for a convention to revise the State Constitution. Leaders of the Legislature shelved the idea before taking a summer recess. Mr. Lebout has openly stated his belief in Mr. Edison's right to override "Legislative tyranny."

Mr. Lebout, Assistant Professor of Government and Politics at the University of Newark, became co-author a few months ago of an article in the university Law Review outlining the basis for a Governor of New Jersey to "protect the people against misrepresentation in other branches of the Government" and "assume the leadership of a popular movement for a convention."

Several days after the Legislature had recessed until November, Governor Edison disclosed that he was seeking legal advice concerning his authority to take the initiative in summoning a convention. Last week he appointed Mr. Lebout as Executive Assistant at a salary of $3,000 a year, giving the latter what he calls "a political scientist's dream come true"—an opportunity to translate his theories into action.

Outstanding among these theories, Mr. Lebout said, is the belief that the Governor, possibly with the aid of the Assembly, can legally shatter a long-standing barrier to constitutional reform in New Jersey. The barrier is "the natural reluctance of the small-country Senators to become parties to an act which might result in the elimination of the Senate altogether or placing it on a more representative basis." It was this that blocked Woodrow Wilson, when he, as Governor of New Jersey, won the approval of the Assembly, but not of the Senate for a constitutional convention.

Mr. Lebout's belief in the Governor's right is based on the second clause of the first article of the State Constitution, which states that "all political power is inherent in the people . . .", a fundamental doctrine of American constitutionalism. Eschewing a narrowly legalistic approach, he contends that this doctrine of popular sovereignty vests the people with the right "to determine or alter their government through their control of the Constitution," even though the State's present organic law makes no provision for calling a constitutional convention.

Mr. Edison is viewed as certain to press for action when the Legislature reconvenes in the Fall, if he does not call a special session before that time.

Hague-Edison Feud Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 23—The Democratic break between Gov. Charles Edison and Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, still has the political tongues wagging.

State House political dopesters are viewing with significance Mr. Hague's announcement yielding the State Democratic leadership to Mr. Edison and see the Governor dictating the party platform by presiding over the State convention in September, having a majority of Edison-pledged candidates nominated at the primary and then facing the opposition of Mr. Hague at the general election.

It is seen possible that Mr. Hague, by dealing with certain factions of the Republican party, could elect Republican legislative candidates. Then, they declare, he would be in an excellent position to re-grab the party wheel with the explanation that Edison leadership had completely failed.

The Edison-Hague feud also is having an important bearing on next year's United States senatorial election when Senator William H. Smathers is expected to seek another term. He and Mayor Hague have been at odds over Federal patronage, but both have been supporters of President Roosevelt, and reports from Washington had it that Mr. Roosevelt would try to bring them together. That was before the Jersey City Mayor broke with Governor Edison. The situation seems to be this:

Senator Smathers cannot hope for re-election without the help of Hudson County. Mayor Hague is still boss there, with control of upwards of 100,000 votes. A peace pact between them would be embarrassing to Mr. Edison, who resigned from the President's Cabinet to run for Governor and who is mentioned as a possibility on the national ticket in 1944.

Meanwhile, peace between Governor Edison and Mr. Hague seems as remote as peace between Hitler and the British, all of which leaves Mr. Smathers out on a limb with little the President apparently can do for him at this time.

Directing Head for Housing

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 23 (AP)—The Senate Defense Investigation Committee has decided to recommend that all Federal housing projects be placed under one directing head.

Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, member of the committee, said in an interview here that officials of governmental housing agencies will be summoned at a series of Washington hearings as a result of the committee finding "too many governmental agencies are attacking the housing problem."

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, committee chairman, said the group of Senators in investigating defense conditions over the country had decided on these recommendations in addition to the one of housing:

1. Recall all large contracts on which work has not yet started and award them to the contractor who will guarantee to farm out the largest percentage of the work to smaller plants.

2. Grant no priorities for machines and tools to large plants where the necessary machines and tools are available in smaller plants in the vicinity.

3. Pool manufacturing facilities of several small plants in a community so that they may handle a large contract as a group.

The Senators, fresh from hearings at Los Angeles, planned to inspect defense works at Mare Island today. They will leave here by plane tomorrow morning for Seattle and Bremerton, Wash., where hearings will be held. Among witnesses will be Army and Navy heads now in the northwest for maneuvers.

U. S. Air Line to Tap Congo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Application to establish an international air transport system to expedite delivery of aircraft to the Middle East has been filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board by Pan American Airways, it was announced here today. The new service, the purpose of which is to deliver American-made aircraft to Great Britain and its allies in the Middle East, as announced by President Roosevelt on Aug. 18, will cover 10,000 miles and provide an intercontinental air ferry route linking the North Atlantic seaboard with West Africa.

In addition to mapping the direct route over which the ferry service would operate, national defense aspects were indicated in the projection of the service to the Belgian Congo, with air-line connections with the Union of South Africa, both of which areas are the primary sources of raw material for United States defense production, the announcement said.

"At the present time, only infrequent and limited service transportation is available to these strategic defense trade areas," it continued, "and mail transport time on the best available schedules require three to six weeks."

Route to Congo

The application, filed in Washington Aug. 22, calls for authorization to establish regularly-scheduled operation of a trans-Atlantic air service for passengers, mail, and express between New York or Baltimore, Md., and Leopoldville, Belgian Cango. The route would be from New York to Puerto Rico and Trinidad, thus providing a direct service to these two chief United States defense bases in the Eastern Caribbean.

From Trinidad, the route would continue south, across the Amazon and down the East Coast of Brazil to Natal, thence across the South Atlantic to Monrovia, Liberia. From Liberia, it would continue along the Ivory and Gold Coasts by way of Togoland to Labos, in Nigeria, thence to the trade port of Leopoldville. Provision is made in the application for the use of Bathurst, British Gambia, as an alternate port in West Africa.

The application stated that the Boeing 314-A type of four-engined clipper, as currently used by Pan American on its North Atlantic and trans-Pacific services, would be used over the route between New York and the Belgian Congo. No details with respect to schedules or airway or airport facilities to be established were disclosed.

Monrovia, 1810 miles from Natal, is the closest available African port from the South American mainland.

Source of Materials

Leopoldville is one of the principal African sources of raw materials required for the defense-production program.

From Leopoldville, connections will be made with Belgian and South African air lines serving the interior of the Congo and providing direct service to the Union of South Africa as well as the important British colonies of Uganda and Tanganyika.

As outlined in the President's announcement of Aug. 18, the establishment of the South Atlantic service will provide the first direct service between the United States and strategic military and commercial ports in West Africa. It also would serve as the transport means for supplying the ferry operation with spare parts and materials required for its maintenance and for the return transportation of pilots who will be employed in the ferrying of aircraft from the United States to "the front against aggression" in the Middle East.

Manila Bay Mined

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed an executive order prohibiting unsupervised night-time navigation of Manila Bay and warning that violators of the regulation would be subject to "attack by United States armed forces."

Portions of the area were mined several weeks ago.

The order, published in the Federal Register, established the territorial waters of the bay and its tributaries as a "defensive sea area" and warned ships that they would operate in it at their own risk.

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Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

A 'Pet Bank' Where Children May Borrow Small Zoo Animals To Play With for a While

By Josephine Bleecker
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

There is different kind of bank in Philadelphia.

It is in the Philadelphia Zoo, the oldest in the United States.

You can go to the teller (a keeper, really), and ask to borrow a kitten, a rabbit, a guinea pig, a turtle or one of the white rats or mice—albinos with pink eyes, and quite harmless.

You can take your pet into an enclosure and fondle it just as long as you want. Then you can take it back and draw another animal for a change.

Meet William And Sachet

But next to the Bank, in the Baby Pet Zoo, where this pleasant practice was introduced by Curator Roger Conant, four years ago, there are other creatures you are encouraged to pat and feed. Easy-to-read signs tell about them:

I AM A GOAT
My name is William,
I like to Butt People,
But Not Hard.
I have whiskers on my Chin.

William is an old-timer in the Zoological Garden and sometimes wanders out of the pet enclosure. He chewed a woman's dress once and the Zoo had to pay for it, but this does not often happen. Near William's sign is another:

My Family Name Is a Long One.
It Is Central American Deer.
My first name is "Juanita."
It is a Spanish Name.
Mother came from Central America.
Where the People Speak Spanish.
That's Why She Gave me a Spanish name.

In this same place, there is a parrot to talk to, and two tame crows—one that says, "Wow!" and the other "Cold out!" There is "Sachet," the skunk, and there are an alligator, a woodchuck, a baby zebra (sacred cow of India), a calf, and monkeys to watch.

But of all these pets, the kittens are most popular.

In the beginning, the directors wondered whether so much attention would be good for creatures. Experience has settled any doubts. There have been no casualties. Even the shyest soon come running to a visitor and all seem to thrive on affection.

Purple Nor Any Other Kind

Because a survey of children in the city showed that 10 per cent had never seen a cow, in another part of this Zoo there is a dairy barn with four cows—a Guernsey, Jersey, Holstein, and Alderney. Farmer Barney Mulkern does the milking.

The Junior Zoological Society of Philadelphia, a group of boys from 12 to 21 has been a great help to the staff of the Zoo. This organization meets in the zoological garden laboratory, collects its own dues, gives prospective members a test, and arranges its own program of speakers through the year.

Courtesy Zoological Society of Philadelphia

In the Pet Bank at the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens you may borrow a small animal and take it over into an enclosure for a while and play with it. Rabbits, guinea pigs, white mice, and kittens are yours for the borrowing, when you are a little girl or boy visiting the Zoo. Below is the "teller's" window of the Pet Bank, with rabbits going out. (It is said that the pets thrive on this love lavished on them by the children.) In the oval above we see Dianne, one of the Pet Bank's most satisfied customers. The rabbit was borrowed without collateral. Then there is a Baby Pet section, also. At upper right Nancy makes friends with Juanita, the Central American deer in the Baby Pet section where children are permitted to feed and pet the baby animals.

Government Aids For Teachers

Each month School Life, the official journal of the United States Office of Education, publishes a page or two entitled "New Government Aids for Teachers." All of these pages from September, 1937, to June, 1940, have now been printed together in a 24-page pamphlet entitled "New Government Aids for Teachers"—a reprint from School Life. Copies of this list may be obtained from the United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C. Many of the publications listed are free, others are available at low cost from the United States Government Printing Office.

Spelling Needn't Be Dull Why Not Spice It Up?

By A. Dorothy Horsfield
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Yorks, Eng.

Spelling must be systematically taught. Whether we like it or not, it continues to be one of the chief criteria by which parents and employers judge the school work. Nor does it invariably follow that the inveterate reader—the child of obviously literary "bent"—will automatically spell well. He may happen to spell particularly badly. These, then, are some of the reasons why the Blue-Birds, when they reach the ages of six and seven, are accustomed to take home each evening a list of words to be learnt for next day's school. This —their only form of "home-work" —never raises any complaint from anxious parents and guardians. Indeed, they prove willing accomplices.

The lists themselves call for careful preparation. Obviously, they consist primarily of words previously misspelt, but they also form a fine way of expanding a child's vocabulary—and to give a child a new word is sometimes as good as presenting it with a new toy! "I do like saying Pocahontas!" confided a Blue-Bird to me one day. "I just say it to myself over and over again!"

Sometimes I read Maeterlinck's "Blue-Bird" to its namesakes. We are in "The Kingdom of the Future." "Look at my flowers," I read. ("He's going to be a gardener," explains Ursula, sotto voce.) I continue reading. "Do come and look at my machine which flies in the air like a bird—" ("He's going to be an airman.") "I will show you a light which nobody knows of!" ("He's going to be an . . . an . . ."—here she is obviously at a loss for a word—"an electricity man.") It will be my job to see that the spelling-list supplies this and other verbal needs.

Sometimes the spelling list proves a useful means of introducing simple grammatical rules—formation of plurals, past tenses and participles, formation of adjectives from nouns and so on.

Sometimes I group together words of the same origin. "Words the Red Indian Taught Us," "Words We Borrowed from Italy," and so on. As we become fairly proficient French words find their way into the lists.

The words learnt at home are tested at school by various means. Occasionally, I devise simple acrostics and crossword puzzles embodying the words contained in the spelling-lists. Rhymes, too, are very popular, although of course they must be extremely obvious, as the main object is to test the spelling.

He wrote "Pilgrim's Progress."
His name rhymes with "onion."
Begins with a B.
Of course, it's John . . .

It always makes me laugh and laugh
To see a quaint long-necked . . .

"Ck" at the end of a word seems ridiculously redundant until you are accustomed to it. So we find the little ones wrinkling their brows over puzzles such as these:

An —ick for walking with.
An —uck you see on the pond.
An —ock to tell you the time.

Then the ending "—tle" needs some practice.

Put a purring animal in front and find cows. (Cattle.)
Put an insect in front and find another insect. (Beetle.)

"I think you are all working too hard. It's a shame to have to learn nine or ten words every day," I remarked on one occasion in commiserating tones. The Blue-Birds, too old to be caught with chaff, looked sceptical. "So I'm only giving you one word for spelling today—though I'm afraid it's rather a long one." I then handed out strips of paper, bearing the conglomeration:

ELEPHANTELOPERATICICLERGYMNASIUMBRELLAMAGIC

The children soon saw the trick and were amused next day to see who could write the list of nine words from memory. Words learnt are regularly entered up in thumb-nail dictionaries, made by the children from loose-leaf books.

But in spite of all my devices the Blue-Birds do not like spelling. In fact, I often overhear them saying, "I do hope Miss Horsfield will forget to give us our spelling." Only they take care to say it very audibly. It is funny they should say it so audibly.

The Family Car and the Teen-Age Children

The Family Forum
Son Brings Up the Automobile Question

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Louisiana

Dear Editor:

May I join the Family Forum as a member of the younger set who has often benefited by letters from parents? Mother is a regular reader and sometimes calls our attention to some helpful idea, or experiments on us with the fruits of others' experiences.

I want to write about the automobile question. Before I was old enough to drive I played in the school band, and mother had to drive the car all the time, taking me to concerts and parades, as well as taking my younger sister to music lessons, dancing lessons, and the other things we were interested in. It was not long after I got my license to drive that daddy had a chance to buy a used car quite reasonably.

We had a family conference and after some careful thought it was decided to buy the car for the "children." The purchase price was divided into two equal parts to be paid for half by the head of the family, and the other half equally out of the savings of my sister and out of mine. I have the use of our car whenever I want it with the understanding that I take sister wherever she wishes to go. That relieves mother of a lot of that extra driving, though because she holds a controlling interest in our car she can always say how and when it is to be used.

Daddy pays for the gasoline, and mother pays for the parking of our car and I keep it washed and polished, and I wash the family car too. Maybe other families who seem to have trouble as to who is to drive the family car would like to have a happy solution as we are having. (Mr.) F. H. G.

★ ★ ★

F. H. G. has brought up a subject this Christian Science Monitor family group should be discussing, and introduced it in the most helpful way: by describing one actual solution. May we hear from more of you? And may we add, too, that we have always hoped this might be a "family" forum in the true sense, with all members of the family contributing to the discussion. Thank you, F. H. G. for speaking up. — Education Editor.

★ ★ ★

How Are Your Manners?

The other day a small child living in an apartment down the street wanted his dad for some reason, so from his play in the yard he called, "Papa!" No answer. He called again and again. All the neighbors heard the call for "Papa," so why didn't Papa do something about it? Perhaps Papa was keeping house while mother went out, or perhaps he was home enjoying a vacation (how could he enjoy anything with that insistent call going on and on!), or perhaps he was resting (how could he rest!). Twenty minutes later that little boy was still calling for "Papa."

There are several ways in which that problem could be worked out. And be assured it is a problem for the child, the parents and the neighbors. A few years from now that little fellow will be the lad who turns a deaf ear to his mother's summons to dinner, or allows his father to call him repeatedly to come into the house in the evening.

The thoughful parent realizes that courtesy must be given before it can be received or expected. Do you answer your child quickly and pleasantly when he addresses you? Do you want him to call to you from the yard or can you arrange for him to come to you if he needs your attention or desires your interest in his play project. Do you yell at your child when he is out of sight, shouting instructions which he may or may not grasp?

Joan wants Patsy to come out to play. She stands out in front and calls loudly for her friend. Patsy is eating her lunch and her mother is adamant that she cannot leave the table until her meal is finished, so Joan calls and calls, and the baby next door is waked up, and we all wish that Patsy's mother would have quickly told Joan that Patsy would come over as soon as she finished her lunch. A moment's time and courtesy to Joan would have brought a happy solution. She did not need to tell her child that "Joan can just stand out there and call, because lunch must be finished first." We all agree that Patsy should eat her lunch with dispatch, but surely she would enjoy it more in peace and quiet, instead of harassed by the insistent voice of her playmate.

It is recognized that a mother's example is the best school of manners that a growing child can have. How are your manners?

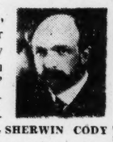
(Mrs.) W. H. G.

★ ★ ★

"Manners Now and Then," by May B. Van Arsdale and Mary Rebecca Lingenfelter (Harcourt Brace and Co., New York, $1.50), is a delightfully written book telling where our modern manners come from and why they are important. It not only describes the origins of social customs but also discusses rules of behavior at home, in society, when traveling, at school, and in business. It is not a book of etiquette, but rather a series of interesting accounts of the way modern manners have developed out of traditions of the past. Your boys and girls of teen age will like it. And you will all enjoy talking over the information that is contained in it. Not a little about correct manners will be learned in the reading, too.—Education Editor.

A Saturday Column

Do You Make these Mistakes in ENGLISH?



SHERWIN CODY

MANY persons say, "Did you hear from him today?" They should say, "Have you heard from him today?" Some spell calendar "calender" or "calander." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom," and how frequently the simplest words are mispronounced. Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei." Most persons use only common words, colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, August 23, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Youth Job Councils

In a few communities unemployed young people have joined together in job councils of their own for mutual assistance and training in job hunting. By helping others to look for jobs they inevitably increase their own self-confidence and knowledge of fields of employment. Even so simple a form of initative as this has proven beneficial in some cases to those who have participated.

The fact that young people could perhaps do more for themselves than they actually are doing may be a reflection either on them or on the training they have received. In either case, the community is in no way relieved of any of its responsibilities. The young people may well continue in their efforts to secure community action, but most of all they should go to work as individuals and as groups on their own behalf.

* * *

A community program to improve the occupational adjustment of young people requires the cooperation of many individuals and agencies for complete effectiveness. Particularly important is a close working agreement between public schools and public employment offices. One of the principal obstacles to agreement between the two public agencies is a difference of opinion as to which has the major responsibility for assisting young people when they begin their search for work.

"The Occupational Adjustment of Youth"

"Every Children's Museum should offer its boys and girls three things—enchantment, adventure, discovery," says a staff worker at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. (part of metropolitan Boston). Here, while Miss Jocelyn Moore of the Museum staff counts 20, Joan, who has found the answers to the Museum's special kind of Treasure Hunt game, feels in the treasure chest with exciting speed for a choice stone or shell for her collection as climax to the game.

'Find-Me' Games Send the Youngsters to Each Exhibit of the Children's Museum, Eager For Adventure and Discovery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Peter didn't mind how hot it seemed. He came tearing up the driveway and into the front hall of the museum, almost tumbling right into the arms of the young woman at the information desk.

"Why, Peter, such a hot day to run so fast!" she exclaimed laughing. "Whatever are you in such a hurry for?"

"I came to play games," he explained, slowing himself down to a polite speed, "and I hurried so's to play just that much longer."

Games in a museum, you may ask, recalling the formal exhibit halls of adult museums and picturing the consternation of their uniform guards should the visitors suddenly take it into their heads to play games! But there is nothing formal about this museum—the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain, Mass. It is a friendly, fascinating place which was once a spacious residence, and boys and girls are drawn to it like flies to a honey pot, to enjoy the interpreted wonders of earth, sea, and sky.

Its gay exhibits are interesting, and are frequently changed, but they could not be varied often enough to attract the same children day after day, as happens in a number of cases. It is the games which the boys and girls play in connection with the exhibits, with ingenious questions testing their powers of memory and observation, that bring them back again and again, to satisfy the hunger of their searching minds.

Made to fit the current exhibits, the games are ever new and stimulating to young visitors. No ordinary sets of questions these, but touched with imagination and an understanding of children, worked out by members of the Museum staff. Color and pictures, drawn on the stencil for mimeographing, or cut from magazines, lend added vitality to the original questions.

The simplest games are the "rainbow" series a source of continual delight. Each child is given a set of six cardboard tags fastened to a metal ring; across each tag is a band of color and a question relating to it, such as "What bird looks as though he had dipped his head into raspberry juice?" The child has to answer all six questions before completing his task. (In case you are interested, this is the purple finch.)

"What animal has four orange teeth?" a freckled boy read aloud to his younger brother, from one of the sets, and together they darted toward the Mammal Room. In a few moments they were back at the reception desk, eyes shining. "It's a porcupine, isn't it?" and turned to the next question.

The Doll Room is a favorite, with its ladies of other lands and many periods, and its interesting dolls' houses. For very little girls there is a set of questions in verse form, illustrated, with blanks to be filled in with words found in the gold labels.

For the American Indian Room adjoining, a recent game was called "A Peace Pipe Dream," and it began:

"Billy cannot believe his ears—tomtom drums are beating. All at once he finds himself in the midst of a mighty powwow meeting. From the Woodlands in the East come the Ojibways. Their headdresses are made of ———. From the top of each an eagle feather is twirling in the wind. One brave carries a string of ——— to convey to the council a message from the chief of his tribe. . . ." ("Feathers" and "wampum" are of course proudly filled in by whatever youngster comes to the blanks.)

Down the corridor in the South American room, colorful and sunny, two girls are heading for the Southern Hemisphere on paper. Their sheet begins: "Yes, 'let's go rolling down to Rio' ———, the city with the finest harbor in the world." In the Planetarium, just above, other young people are looking at the rotating model in the center and at the night photographs on the walls, and discovering related members of the "sun's family," and the difference between a planet and a star.

Much interest has been shown in the transportation game, worked out by three of the older boys. It is a good game, especially for those who like to draw. In the center of the mimeographed sheet the boys made an outline map of the world, framed with rectangular lines, and marked out spaces across the top of the page and down both sides in which children were to sketch such aids to transportation as a kayak, junk, outrigger canoe, gondola, covered wagon, and clipper ship.

Most popular of all games are the treasure hunts, which are built around a single idea and send children searching in all the rooms and sometimes about the grounds for information.

A realistic treasure chest stands temptingly on the hall table every afternoon, and those working on the hunts frequently whisper their answers to a staff member to be sure before writing them down, or to discover whether they are getting "warm." When finished, every child has the thrill of putting his hand into a narrow opening which permits him to feel without seeing what he will choose among the shells and minerals at the bottom. "Count to twenty," he is told, and he make his selection in that time.

"Id like a small stone for my collection," hoped a dark-eyed girl when her turn came. She picked a pure white, transparent one.

"That's calcite. Good!" she exclaimed happily. "I wanted that."

With quiet emphasis one staff member said the other day, "Every children's museum should offer its boys and girls three things. They are **enchantment, adventure,** and **dicovery.** We try to keep these in mind in making up the games here."

Is Your Child Ready to Get the Most Out of Kindergarten?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is your child ready for kindergarten?

A five-year-old to get the most out of it right away should be able to climb, hop, and skip. Some children find skipping quite difficult. One little girl I know went with her father around the block every morning. The father, looking rather foolish, skipped all the away, and his small daughter, clinging to his hand, eventually mastered the technique. I have seen small children weep because their friends could skip and they couldn't.

Socially the kindergarten child should be a self-reliant and adaptable creature. Before he starts to kindergarten is really the time to develop his self-reliance, but much can be done even yet if carried on consistently. The best way that I know is to send him out visiting alone. If he can stay for supper, so much the bettér. If he doesn't seem to like this idea, lead up to it gradually, but at least get him into such shape that he feels perfectly at home in strange places away from mother.

A five-year-old should have a rudimentary knowledge of manners too. For example, he should be able to hold his fork and spoon correctly, even if he can't wield a knife. He should be able to thank his hostess for a good time without being reminded, and say good-bye without indulging in silliness. These trifling niceties will make all the difference between an awkward, shy child and one who is friendly in his social contacts.

To enjoy kindergarten completely your child should know how to sing enough to carry a tune. This he can be taught easily enough at home by a singing mother. Sing to your child half a dozen times a day—whenever you and he are alone together. Choose two or three very simple songs and encourage him to sing with you.

If your child is clumsy, this is the time to help him. Give him a good pair of blunt-end scissors and see that he gets practice at home cutting out and pasting. This will help him in his writing later on and now or next year will help him to get more out of his kindergarten.

By kindergarten age children should be able to count too, at least up to ten. Counting is most easily taught through games, a very simplified form of parchesi played with huge dice and miniature trains and boats being one of the best. Invent your own games, and your child will learn the numbers under seven. Teachers say that the superior facility with numbers which comes from playing number games at home lasts through the third grade at least.

A child who is entering kindergarten—and also first grade—should have had a certain number of concrete experiences which will make it more interesting and valuable for him. If possible, he should have ridden on street cars and busses several times so that he has an accurate picture of them; he should also have gone to the zoo often enough so that the animals he so constantly talks and hears about will be the real creatures and not inventions of a lively imagination; he should have seen boats, trains, and airports, not once but half a dozen times. He should have watched a steam shovel, a cement mixer, a tractor. Construction is always fascinating to a child, and to have watched a house being built, a sidewalk laid, or a road repaired stretches and reinforces his understanding of the real world. He should have visited and revisited a farm.

It is very helpful to a kindergarten child to be able to express himself with reasonable clarity, because there is a certain amount of discussion in kindergarten. You can help your child here too. Get him to tell his experiences of the afternoon to you while he is eating his supper, for example. By your questions point up the story, make it accurate, and give the child self-confidence as well as experience in talking to others. In a good many households there is not much intelligent conversation in which children can participate, and children from these houses come partially tongue-tied to kindergarten. If your child can express himself clearly and vigorously for his age, he is likely to gain much by being in the class.

Barbara B. Paine

What materials does an Eskimo use for his raincoat?" Sets of questions which boys and girls who come to the Children's Museum at Jamaica Plain, Mass., want to answer are prepared on attractive mimeographed sheets. Their quest takes them to exhibit cases, the "live museum," and about the museum and grounds. Using light boards they can write their answers wherever they happen to be.

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The Home Forum

Pansies vs. Potatoes

POTATOES SHOULD BE simple things to care for. Of course, they do need a good deal of hoeing and must be sprayed now and then; for the ragweeds are Napoleonic in their talent for rapid conquest, and potato bugs feel they have a right to live wherever there are potato plants to chew. But, with a deftness born of long practice, the small-town gardener who has a small-town potato patch can cut down the invading army in no time, and the extermination of insects has been streamlined to fit the age.

* * *

Let it be understood, please, that, when I say these things, I am speaking of the average gardener. My potatoes are never easy to care for and, when I observe, somewhat enviously at times, the exquisite orderliness of other people's gardens, I am brought anew to the unhappy realization that I am not an average gardener. For over my potato patch are scattered dozens of pansy plants, without rhyme, without reason, without pattern or plan. I did not invite them there; they just came. They are the nomadic offspring of the more settled plants in my front border. Where I fully and with good reason expect a potato shoot to come forth, there appears a pansy, blithely rooting itself atop a carefully mounded hill or springing up in the middle of my neatly laid-out paths.

Each spring I resolve to make short work of any pansy plants that appear where they are not wanted. With grim determination I march forth, hoe in hand, to eradicate the usurpers; but there is something so demure about the sturdy little plants with their delicately notched leaves that I think: "Well, maybe I'll let them bloom this time, just to see what color they'll be; and then I shall pull them up." As everyone knows, you can't tell a thing about a seedling pansy until it has at least three blossoms on it; and so, before I quite realize it, my potato patch is a mosaic of velvet blossoms.

* * *

Being an honest person and remembering my resolution, I again march off to do my duty to the potatoes but, when I find dozens of eloquent, beseeching eyes looking up into my face with such disarming directness, there is really nothing for me to do but abandon my hoe, get down on my knees and gently pull away the weeds. The battle is won. There is no use for the potatoes to fight for their rights. They are strong; but what is mere strength against charm? The pansies reign supreme; they are the heirs of the future.

Why I, in particular, should fall short of the set pattern of the average gardener, I do not know. Sometimes I am inclined to believe it is a spell put upon me by the gods of agriculture because in childhood I, the daughter of a farmer, had an incurable fondness for that abomination of all farmers, the ox-eye daisy. In fact, I was seen to wander about in a field of them for hours, weaving daisy chains and pondering such weighty matters as whether or not the King read books in bed while the Queen mended his socks. At any rate, after one of my characteristic experiences with the pansies, our relations are most formal, rather like those of master and servant, and I never presume to dispute their right of domain—until next year.

It may have been the sun twinkling on the dewdrops; but this morning I turned suddenly and saw the pansies winking at each other. Was that a sudden stir of wind or were they shaking with laughter?

M. B.

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A COMMODE WHICH WAS MADE FOR MARIE ANTOINETTE

ALTHOUGH it bears no signature, comparison with signed pieces has definitely established this commode as the work of Jean-Henri Reisener, who is perhaps the best cabinetmaker represented in the great collections of eighteenth-century furniture.

Made for Marie Antoinette, the piece bears her cipher, M. A., in the frieze, and the inventory mark of the Château of Saint Cloud in the wood under the marble top. The queen purchased Saint Cloud in 1785 and enlarged and refurnished it, and the commode was probably ordered at that time; although, owing to the elaborate nature of the work, it may have taken several years to complete.

The framework is of French oak, veneered with ebony and decorated with gilt-bronze mounts of flowery garlands. The Japanese lacquer panels, bearing raised designs in various shades of gold and silver on a black ground, are of the shield shape typical of Reisener's work and rarely used by any other cabinetmaker.

Reisener was a prolific artist. Born in Gladbeck, Germany, in 1734, he emigrated to Paris at about the age of twenty, and entered the factory of the cabinetmaker, Jean-François Oeben. The famous "bureau du Roi," originally ordered from Oeben, was completed by Reisener and delivered to Versailles in 1769. Official recognition of his services came five years later when he was appointed "ébéniste ordinaire de Mobilier de la Couronne" and the next ten years were the most successful of his life.

In 1785, Reisener's commissions were greatly reduced when the king decided to cut down expenses, but the cabinetmaker continued optimistically to provide Marie Antoinette with furniture. However, the fall of the monarchy spelled Reisener's ruin, and with his noble debtors fleeing the country, he went from one royal sale to another, buying up his own work, hoping in vain that he could resell it for something like its value.

P. M. P.

Big and Beautiful

IT IS A big country.

If you ride on a fast train it will take you days to go across it. You will start out one morning and ride all day. You will go to sleep and ride on all night, and the next day will be the same, and the next night and the next day and night again. Hour after hour you will sit by the window and see the country slide by, mile after mile. You will pass many great cities and many wide farmlands and good land that has never been settled. Then you will begin to realize how big the country is. It is a mighty big country.

It is a beautiful country.

Yes, and it is not all the same kind of beauty.

There are great natural wonders to marvel at—canyons and caverns, waterfalls and geysers, mountains miles high and valleys below the level of the sea. And there are dear familiar places that stay in your heart. Fog up in Maine and pink granite rocks against the steep tide. Fog striping the pine-dark, layered hills of Washington State. Fog of the Mississippi smoking over flat, moist Louisiana. Fierce-burning sun on an Illinois cornfield and hot wind off the prairie rustling the green stalks. Sun-dazzle on the sea beaches of Florida, of California, and the salt wind blowing.

There is so much and it is all beautiful.

Pines in the north and palms in the south and cactus in the desert. Everlasting snows, everlasting summertime, and the country of the chinook where deep snow melts in a day of warm wind. 132° in the shade and 55° below. Long, hard winters in a frozen white world, roses blooming in January. . . .

There are quiet places where the molded hills are gentle and paths run through the wood of shade trees, and in the sloping valleys earth is obedient to man's patterning and one farm lies beside the next. There are places where no man has left his mark, where forest gorges are deep and boulder-strewn and you go forward on foot alone for days. There are friendly countrysides with towns so close you cannot see where one ends and one begins. There are prairie stretches where a lone farmhouse in a square of planted trees stands out like a solitary island in a vast sea, and you would ride for hours before you came to another.

So much that is beautiful. Smoke frost creeping over gray waves on Lake Michigan. Ice storm in New England, every branch of every tree and bush a sparkling, glassy filigree. The radiant, star-speckled sky over the white-floored desert, and the enormity of daylight coming into a silent world. Wood violets beside a clump of hardening snow.—From "The American Primer," by DORSHA HAYES. (New York: Alliance Book Corporation.)

Garden Into Canvas

THE DUTCH ARE a race of painters. Even the Hollander who has no gift for the painting craft possesses the love of color. He turns his garden into a canvas and, using flowers for paints, enlists the aid of nature in composing a picture. The nursery is his palette; no artist ever found a richer selection of colors in his paint-box. The Dutch garden painter adheres to the style known as stippling or dotting; he does not mix his colors, but achieves brilliance by their juxtaposition. His flower picture is not a still-life scene; it is a kaleidoscopic picture, exhibiting a succession of imperceptibly changing phases, a fading of fierce canary yellow into pale lemon, a bursting of green buds into fiery-red blooms, a dimming of bright blue into faint lilac, a shifting of the high spots in the color scheme from one side of the picture to the other. Hence it never bores by monotony, as does the stereotyped painting of fruit and flowers in the dining-room. The family, indeed, have long since ceased to notice the still-life over the sideboard. For the picture that draws their eyes is a living one, framed by the wide-open garden doors, and constantly painted afresh by the successive seasons of the year.—From "The Dutch," by ADRIAAN J. BARNOUW. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

Fireflies

There is no mountain in this place,
No winding, wave-strewn shore,
But I behold a lovely sight
I have not seen before.

Here where the prairie country yields
Such plain, familiar things,
I hold my breath at night to see
The stars go by on wings!

ISABELLE BRYANS LONGFELLOW

Spiritual Building

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Great Emancipator, wrote, "Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built." This statement conveys a message one may well ponder. With faith in the power of God, Lincoln proved his words by his works, obeying the Golden Rule, to do unto one's neighbor as one would be done by. He expressed the qualities of true greatness, the wisdom and justice upon which alone can be built anything of genuine and lasting value.

Christian Science is built upon the Rock, Christ, the spiritual basis on which rests "a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens" (II Corinthians 5:1). It requires diligent application on our part to build firmly on the foundation of Truth, Life, and Love, and one's individual progress in spiritual building cannot be obtained through another's efforts. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written this loving admonition (p. 238): "Unimproved opportunities will rebuke us when we attempt to claim the benefits of an experience we have not made our own, try to reap the harvest we have not sown, and wish to enter unlawfully into the labors of others." Christian Science is founded upon divine Principle, the source of perfect law and government. Illegitimate claims to power and unlawful attempts to dominate and control individuals or nations, will inevitably fail because aggression has no foundation in divine Truth.

It is written in Proverbs (24:3, 4), "Through wisdom is an house builded; and by understanding it is established: and by knowledge shall the chambers be filled with all precious and pleasant riches." Such "an house," such a development in human consciousness, obviously comes about by spiritually mental means; its foundation must be righteousness, justice, purity, faith in God, and love towards mankind, and its superstructure the expression of these qualities. Building on the spiritual foundation of divine Mind, the one infinite source of wisdom and intelligence, requires the exercise of mercy, justice, kindness, tolerance, through which are established true unity and freedom.

The lifework of Christ Jesus was built on understanding of God, divine Principle, and the unchangeable, eternal fact that good alone is real and permanent. The great Teacher warned that material foundations were insecure and subject to destruction. In his immortal Sermon on the Mount, he likened one who heard and obeyed his sayings "unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock:" and one who heard his sayings and obeyed them not "unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand." Then when "the floods came, and the winds blew," the house that was built on sand fell, while the house that was built on a firm foundation stood the test, and against it the storms beat in vain.

The Christian Scientist builds his spiritually mental house upon the indestructible, eternal qualities of Christ, Truth, the qualities which rightfully belong to him in his true relationship to God, divine Principle. When the spiritual facts of true being and the brotherhood of man are universally understood and demonstrated, fear, greed, injustice, violence, and hate will disappear.

Joyously acknowledging the supremacy of divine Mind, we approach the consecrated, active work of spiritual building with that understanding of spiritual existence which leads to fruition and reveals Life, eternal and indestructible. Nothing can possibly render spiritual activity inactive, or obstruct or frustrate the service inspired by divine wisdom.

Keeping one's consciousness filled with the precious gifts of wisdom, understanding, righteousness, loving compassion, forgiveness, is the divine way through which we gain entrance into the kingdom of heaven, the atmosphere of peace and harmony. Christlike thoughts of Truth, Life, and Love unfold the blessed realization that we eternally dwell in the realm of divine Mind, omnipotent God, good. Thus, as Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 428), do we "consecrate existence, not 'to the unknown God' whom we 'ignorantly worship,' but to the eternal builder, the everlasting Father, to the Life which mortal sense cannot impair nor mortal belief destroy."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Construction spirituelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, le grand Émancipateur des esclaves, écrivit en une certaine occasion: "L'homme qui n'a point de maison devrait, non pas démolir celle d'autrui, mais travailler avec zèle pour se construire une demeure, montrant par son exemple qu'une fois bâtie, sa maison ne sera pas exposée aux violences." Ces paroles contiennent une leçon qu'on fera bien de méditer. Croyant au pouvoir de Dieu, Lincoln prouvait sa foi par ses œuvres; il obéissait à la Règle d'or, qui veut qu'on fasse aux autres ce qu'on voudrait qu'ils vous fissent. Il exprimait les qualités de la vraie grandeur, la sagesse et la justice, seuls fondements permettant d'édifier une construction dont la valeur soit permanente.

La Science Chrétienne repose sur le Roc, le Christ, la base spirituelle qui soutient "un édifice qui est l'œuvre de Dieu, une demeure éternelle qui n'est pas faite de main d'homme" (II Corinthiens 5:1). Bâtir solidement sur la fondation de la Vérité, de la Vie, de l'Amour, exige de notre part un travail assidu; et dans le domaine de la construction spirituelle, l'on ne progresse que si l'on fait soi-même l'effort nécessaire. A la page 238 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, nous adresse cette exhortation pleine d'amour: "Les occasions dont nous n'avons pas tiré profit nous réprouveront lorsque nous tenterons de réclamer les bénéfices d'une expérience qui n'aura pas été nôtre, lorsque nous chercherons à récolter la moisson que nous n'aurons pas semée, et que nous voudrons avoir une part illégitime au travail des autres." La Science Chrétienne se fonde sur le divin Principe, source de la loi et du gouvernement parfaits. Les fausses prétentions de pouvoir, les injustes tentatives faites pour dominer et diriger les individus ou les peuples — tout cela échouera inévitablement, car l'agression n'a pas de base dans la Vérité divine.

Le livre des Proverbes contient ce passage (24:3, 4): "C'est par la sagesse que la maison est bâtie, et c'est par la prudence qu'elle est affermie. Par l'intelligence, les chambres sont remplies de tous les biens précieux et agréables." Une "maison" de ce genre — un développement intérieur dans le cadre de la conscience humaine — ne peut s'ériger que par des moyens spirituellement mentaux; ses fondements doivent être le droit, la justice, la pureté, la foi en Dieu, l'amour du genre humain, et l'édifice lui-même doit être l'expression de ces qualités. Pour bâtir sur la fondation spirituelle de l'Entendement divin, unique source infinie de la sagesse et de l'intelligence, il faut pratiquer la miséricorde, la justice, la bonté, la tolérance, grâce auxquelles s'établissent l'unité et la liberté véritables.

L'œuvre du Christ Jésus avait pour base la compréhension de Dieu, du divin Principe, et le fait éternel, immuable, que le bien seul est réel ou permanent. Le grand Maître nous avertit que les fondements matériels n'offrent aucune sécurité et sont sujets à la destruction. Dans son immortel Sermon sur la montagne, il montra que celui qui écoute ses instructions et qui leur obéit est "semblable à un homme prudent qui a bâti sa maison sur le roc;" quant à ceux qui entendent mais n'obéissent pas, il les compara à tel "insensé qui a bâti sa maison sur le sable." Quand "la pluie est tombée," que "les torrents ont débordé" et que "les vents ont soufflé," la maison construite sur le sable s'est effondrée, tandis que celle qui reposait sur des fondements solides pouvait résister à tous les assauts de la tempête.

Le Scientiste Chrétien bâtit sa maison spirituellement mentale sur les qualités indestructibles du Christ, de la Vérité — qualités éternelles que lui assure le vrai rapport l'unissant à Dieu, au Principe divin. Quand on comprendra et qu'on démontrera universellement les faits spirituels de l'être véritable et la fraternité des hommes, on verra disparaître la crainte, la cupidité, l'injustice, la violence et la haine.

Reconnaissons avec joie la suprématie de l'Entendement divin; alors nous aborderons l'œuvre de la construction spirituelle — tâche où la consécration et l'activité sont nécessaires — avec cette compréhension de l'existence spirituelle qui porte des fruits et qui révèle la Vie éternelle, indestructible. Rien ne peut anéantir l'activité spirituelle, entraver ou rendre vain le ministère qui s'inspire de la sagesse divine.

Veillons à ce que la sagesse, la compréhension, la justice, le pardon, l'amour, la miséricorde et d'autres dons précieux remplissent toujours notre conscience: telle est la voie divine qui nous donne accès au royaume des cieux, aux sphères de la paix et de l'harmonie. Les pensées de Vie, de Vérité, d'Amour s'apparentent au Christ; elles nous apportent la bienheureuse réalisation que nous demeurons à jamais dans le royaume du divin Entendement, du Dieu omnipotent, du bien. C'est ainsi que, suivant le conseil de Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 428), nous pouvons "consacrer l'existence, non 'au Dieu inconnu' que nous 'adorons sans Le connaître, mais à l'architecte éternel, le Père immortel, à la Vie à laquelle le sens mortel ne saurait nuire et que la croyance mortelle ne saurait détruire."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

On Our Way Through South Africa

UNTIL YOU PASS Johannesburg, going north through Africa, you feel as if you were still in a European and a more or less familiar world—"European" being a word used over there to designate the white race, regardless of nationality. In the streets of Cape Town, the proportion of white, mulatto, and black faces seems about the same as would be observed in a southern city like Atlanta. The dress of the latter two groups is much the same, too. The villages through which the train passes in the Union are sometimes Dutch, sometimes English in character, and are set fairly close together. Johannesburg, for all its thousands of black mine workers, is distinctly a modern European metropolis.

It was not until we were crossing the Kalahari Desert in Bechuanaland that the veneer of modern civilization began to grow thin, and the continent obviously became one peopled predominantly by members of another and still primitive race. Bechuana natives, the colour of whose skin was an almost perfect match to the plain that ran away to the distant horizon, flocked to the train at the infrequent stops, outnumbering any white people who happened to be about by at least twenty to one.

There is Hottentot blood in a good many of the Bechuanas, and their wide grins expose sets of remarkably white teeth, sharpened in most cases to alarming points. They offered us animal skins for sale, grass baskets, a large variety of grotesquely carved wooden curios, necklaces cut from horn or made of exotic seeds strung together—and occasionally a homely item, like a few eggs or a watermelon. . . .

Then we were in Bulawayo, our first stop in one of the Rhodesias. Bulawayo, the Place of Blood, named in memory of the Matabele wars. For all its modern office buildings and pleasant residential districts, Bulawayo seemed to us to wear the distinct air of a frontier town, and we were rather startled to learn that it had reminded a great many Rhodesians of the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street. If you sat in the lobby of the Grand Hotel long enough, it seemed, everyone you knew would come along sooner or later.

Feeling that the wait in our case might prolong itself indefinitely, we went out to exclaim over the width of the streets, planned by Cecil Rhodes so that a wagon drawn by sixteen oxen might turn handily in any one of them, and to see the house, with its lovely South African Dutch façade, built by Rhodes on the site originally occupied by the kraal of Lobengula, the last great Matabele chief, who died during his tribe's final war with the early Southern Rhodesian settlers.

Near one end of the long white structure was the white-washed rondavel, or circular, single-room hut, which Rhodes had used while the house was being built. The door of the rondavel had been cut, for some reason, very low.

On our way through South Africa we had seen any number of statues of Rhodes. It had been pointed out to us how each one faced north, to look perpetually, as Rhodes had looked so often in his life, toward the land that he loved and that bears his name. The lowness of that rondavel door now stood out as a significant detail, for Rhodes was exceptionally tall, and must have had to hunch his heavy shoulders uncomfortably every time he went in and out. The familiar figure of an Empire Builder, standing remotely on its series of pedestals, was suddenly the figure of a human being, subject to human inconvenience, as well.—From "Beyond the Smoke that Thunders," by LUCY POPE CULLEN. (New York: Oxford.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Taxation Taxes Congress ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

One of the taxes which the House has approved and which the Senate Committee is now considering would put a $5 annual federal impost on every car in use in the United States. It is one of the taxes which the Treasury particularly dislikes.

The Treasury wanted to raise money in a variety of ways which the House did not approve. It recommended increases in taxes on gasoline for example, on tobacco products, and on beer. It also urged a sales tax on automobiles of 15 per cent, whereas the House agreed to only 7 per cent. The House did not accept these Treasury proposals and substituted other taxes of its own, including the $5 use tax on motor cars. The House tax bill would raise only $3,200,000,000 instead of the $3,500,000,000 which was proposed. The Senate is now looking around for sources of funds to make up the difference left by the House. If it accedes to the Treasury's wish and throws out the $5 automobile "use tax" it will have to go even farther in its search and it is not unlikely at all that it will throw out this tax.

The Treasury has several objections to the proposal. The matter is not of major consequence in itself and the tax if enacted would raise only about $160,000,000, which is small potatoes in comparison with the whole big bill. But the arguments for and against it are illuminating. They show how difficult it is to write a tax bill.

Argument in Favor of Tax

Advocates of the tax in the House argued that the $5 would be paid only by people who are able to possess and run an automobile. It was felt that it would carry down into the lower brackets a certain tax consciousness which would be an admirable thing, just as would be an extension of the income taxes into the lower brackets as also proposed.

Analysts have estimated that a quarter of the people who pay no direct taxes are unaware that they pay any taxes at all, and yet they are generally the ones who are in the low income groups and pay the highest percentage of all of their income in concealed taxes. A strong argument can be made for waking these people up.

The House decided not to extend the income taxes into the lower brackets and may have voted the flat "use" tax on all cars as a compromise proposal. By the same token, if the Senate now carries out the Roosevelt-Morgenthau recommendations in broadening the income tax assessments to include the little man the "use" tax on autos may come out.

Here are the Treasury arguments against the tax. In the first place they say it would cost a lot to collect. The tax would come from 32,000,000 taxpayers located in every village and township over the country. It would take 3,800 additional employees at the Bureau of Internal Revenue to do the job and collection expenses would be about $9,600,000. This is $6 for each $100 collected, which is about five times the cost of collecting other excise taxes. You might like to compare that with the cost of collecting $343,000,000 on the present federal gasoline tax. That whole thing is done by 15 internal revenue employees.

The $5 flat "use" tax would be the equivalent of about one-half cent more of gasoline tax to the average owner, who drives his car 10,000 miles a year. Why not, says the Treasury, raise the money easily that way?

Tax Is Called Inequitable

Well, the next charge the Treasury makes is that the tax is inequitable. By this they mean that it falls on poor and rich equally, instead of being proportioned to some degree to the income of the car owner. Thus, the owner of a $5,000 town car pays no more than the "Okie," dustbowl migrant, who loads his woebegone family into a "jalopy" and treks to California. Both men pay $5.

Automobiles these days are not only luxuries but they are necessities for a good many people, and must be considered in their twin capacities. The tax on gasoline, the Treasury argues, is apportioned in some relationship to the use of the motor vehicle in question.

The Treasury likes to encourage so-called progressive taxes that are allocated in accordance with ability to pay. Taxes which bear no relationship to ability to pay are known as regressive taxes. Most state and local taxes, which hit the little man hardest in the long run, are regressive.

These are the respective arguments for this one item in the pending tax bill. You can see that it is not a major point, either way. But it illustrates the differences that exist between the Treasury and House proposals, which are now being revised with fresh Senate proposals.

One proposal, alas, seems to be unsatisfactory to Congress, though Secretary Morgenthau has recommended it repeatedly. That is for the Taxing Committees in Senate and House, and Appropriations Committees in the two chambers to sit down with Treasury and Budget officials all together and work out a single, planned, co-ordinated revenue program.

Instead of that, the Appropriating Committees are now entirely independent of the Taxing Committees, like a wife who pays no attention in her spending to what her husband is earning. Until the Morgenthau proposal is carried out, the Nation cannot have a unified revenue system.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

A Taxpayer Rebels ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

A customer of a shop here did something the other day that a lot of buyers, at least in Illinois, have probably been tempted to do. He refused to pay the sales tax, which in this State is called the retailers' occupational tax. The shop sent him a bill for $301.88, plus $8.56 for the tax—up to this year it was 3 per cent, now it's 2.

On advice of his attorney he said he wouldn't pay the tax, because, he held, there isn't any law that says he must pay such a tax, that he must pay anything more for an article than the regular stated price.

The point is that in Illinois, and in several other States, the so-called retail sales tax isn't a tax on the buyer at all. It is a tax on the gross receipts of the retailer. Whatever he charges for his goods beyond the established price is legally not a tax, but an increase in the price. And if, it is argued, he puts a sign on a suit of clothes that says $10, and nothing else, that is all the buyer is bound to pay.

Tax Is Posted

Of course here when the law was passed some years ago—and a few still do this—most stores put a sign on the counter warning that an additional charge of 3 or 2 per cent would be made on all purchases to meet the occupational tax. It was considered that this sort of notice was all that was necessary to make the extra charge legal.

This man who refused to pay, though, says that it isn't enough. He says that the retailer has never been designated by the State as a state tax agent or collector. The retailer has no right, it is claimed, to collect any money in the form of a tax. He can, as has been said, charge more for his goods, but that added charge must be included in the stated price of the goods, of every piece of goods.

As it is the retailer is in effect declaring that he will sell something at one price, and then charging a higher price—and that is against the law. What is that extra charge? It isn't a tax. He can't collect a tax. It's an extra amount that he must have in order to make up for what he has to pay the State. And in that case, the only legal way, it is held, that he can collect it, is to add it to his prices, and then so state his prices.

That card on the counter warning about the extra charge is often not seen. And in most places of business it no longer appears at all. Even where it does appear it is held not to answer the demand that the full price of each piece of goods must be mentioned when any price is mentioned in any way.

How It Works

Let's take a hypothetical case. Suppose a man from Massachusetts walks into a grocery store in Illinois. He looks around the store as carefully as any customer would be expected to look. He points at a can of beans.

"How much is that?"

"Fifteen cents."

"I'll take it."

And he hands over 15 cents. But the grocer says, "That'll be 16 cents, sir."

"But you said 15."

"Yes, the cent is for the sales tax."

The Yankee asks if the tax is a levy on the customer or the retailer. The grocer says it's on the retailer, but that the retailer collects it from the customer. The man leaves his 15 cents, seizes his can of beans, and walks out. Is he justified legally? There is a large school of thought that says he is.

The question may or may not get very far in this case here, which has been taken to court by the store. But it has served to make folks a little more tax conscious. And it may serve sometime to correct a situation that has not been altogether clear to either store owner or client. Also if the tax were made a direct levy on the buyer Illinois folks could deduct that from their Federal income tax—something they can't do as it is.

To Change the Subject:

Not in Our Stars ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

Astrology, it is reported, is increasing in popularity in the British Isles. This repeats an experience of the first World War, and, as Ed Murrow put it the other night in his radiocast from London, the explanation of events has been left a good deal to persons not concerned with long-time interests or the spiritual welfare of the people.

Walking through one of Boston's busiest thoroughfares recently I noticed window signs such as these: "Madame Thérese, Card Reader and Psychologist," Mme. Rosalie, Card Psychologist, Astrologist, and Palmist," and "Miss Smith, Tea Reading."

The dog chases its own tail when a person seeks out an astrologer or a necromancer to answer perplexing questions or read the future. All wars have brought this temptation. Saul, on seeing the armies of the Philistines, become afraid and sought out the witch of Endor. But it didn't do him any good.

In a Buddhist temple in New York one day I watched a troubled Chinese woman bribing the gods with a dish of cold chicken and a handful of paper "money." The printed answer which she pulled off a convenient hook, when she had finished prayers, was not what she wanted. She tried again, with the same unsatisfying results, and, discouraged, walked away taking the chicken along with her.

Taking a Chance

There was the Jenny-Wren of an Englishwoman I met one day at Monte Carlo, while I waited for a bus to take me along the Moyenne Corniche. A governess on vacation, I surmised, deprived of all her spare cash at the roulette board. As she hurried up from the direction of the Casino she glanced at her wrist—for the watch no longer there—and then asked me how much time she had. She must get the next bus in order to connect with a train at Marseilles. Could she dash across the street and do an errand? I said I thought not, the bus was due in five minutes. Well, she would take a chance. She took her chance and missed the bus, whereas a little mental arithmetic would have enabled her to catch it.

The tendency to shift responsibility to chance is not confined to acknowledged gamblers or to patrons of astrologers. I have seen it in operation on voting days. "I don't see why I should go to the polls when I'm so busy," one hears, "and it won't make any difference, one way or the other." France had a great many citizens who adopted that attitude in regard to elections.

Charity or Lotteries

I was interested four years ago to notice how many people, who kept their purses sealed against appeals for straight charity, could be induced to buy a coupon in the "Loterie Nationale," by which the Government acquired funds to care for wounded veterans of the World War.

Adopting an attitude of fatalism, or putting it up to chance or the stars to provide the answer, is the lazy mind's way of shifting responsibility. To assume that no matter what one does, the result has been predetermined, plays directly into the hands of aggressive forces which have made very definite plans for their own activities and require only the consent of apathy to insure completion.

Whatever damage has been done so far in world affairs was possible largely through the failure to think things through.

The future will be determined, not by stars or by chance, but, as it always has been in the past, by what is done in the present. Right activity, as sure as arithmetic, will bring the right results.

Irrigation: Uncle Sam Plays With Mudpies

Great California valley scene of spectacular job of engineering and social reconstruction.

Inside America
Eighteenth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Redding, Calif.

Take a flat, mountain-locked valley one third larger than Pennsylvania. Put on it 1,000,000 inhabitants. Make it the fruit-basket of America, the most intensively farmed, subtropical production spot in the world.

Then threaten it with floods in the north, poison its lands with salinity in the middle, and parch its orchards and fields with aridity in the south.

There you have the picture, and the problem, of the Central Valley of California!

This is one of the most spectacular jobs of engineering, and social reconstruction, going on on earth today. It has all the simple fascination of playing with mud-pies. Mud-pies on an empire scale. If those floods from the melting mountains in the north could be held back until needed, and then brought down to the arid south, 400 miles away, the problem would pretty nearly right itself. There is snow water in the southern mountains, too, that ought to be harnessed, instead of wasting itself in floods. But that involves two big dams.

What It Means

So-o, that means—

1. Stopping the Sacramento River with a plug of concrete in the north (the Shasta Dam, here at Redding); and, stopping the San Joaquin River with a plug of concrete in the south (the Friant Dam);
2. Making two enormous snow-fed lakes behind them that have the joyful advantage to lie fullest just when the valley below is dryest;
3. Interconnecting the two river courses, down in the flat valley, with cross channels, canals and pumping stations, 'till it is all one unit, and water used from one river can be replaced by water from the other, and,
4. Using the regulated stream of fresh water from the mountains to push back the invading salt water, which is threatening the "delta" area lying behind San Francisco.

And that is what is being done. From where I write, I can see the Shasta Dam (second biggest in the world) going up here in the north; and I know that simultaneously the Friant Dam (fourth in the world) is going up in the south. This is empire-planning on a vast scale. Power, navigation, forestry conservation and half a dozen other matters are tied in with the rescue job for parched agriculture.

Somebody asks at once, Why should the Government make more farm land when there are too many farm acres already?

Ha, ha, got you there! says the engineer. Most of this water won't go for new acreage, but to rescue acreage that has already been under cultivation and is now drying up while the farmers chase water down wells, deeper and deeper, 50 feet, 100 feet, 200 feet, 250 feet.

There never was much water in central California even at the start. The Spaniards took one look at the desert and hastily decided it belonged to the Red Man. The Yankees were looking for gold in '49, not crops. But here and there farmers discovered a wonderful thing about this parched and volcanic soil. With one simple addition, the little silver trickle of water, it would grow anything. It needed only that, the chemical urgency of water, to flower beyond compare.

Well, how to get the water? There were floods in the spring, and there were wells. The valley runs 500 miles, from 50 to 75 wide, and there are mountain chains on either side. The wells weren't deep, at first, and the water could be pumped up. More and more pumps set to work, and the long cool aisles of orange and fig trees were a consequence. Extraordinary development occurred. Then, too late, it was discovered suddenly that agriculture had overextended itself. The water table was sinking. The water was giving out.

Wilted Orchards

As you ride through the valley now, you see here and there wilted orchards, shriveled vineyards and abandoned vegetable ranches where the farmers have cut off the water in order to save other crops. It was discovered, too late, that where too many pump out water into the desert air for quick evaporation, the water is lost. Fastest evaporators of all are the busy little leaves on the regimented rows of crops.

Another problem occurred simultaneously: since the fresh water that used to flush out the "delta" area has gone into the skies and the soil instead of the river bed, the salt tides have been intruding, further and further upstream beyond San Francisco Bay, bringing the poison of salinity into farm areas, turning towns' drinking water brackish, and upsetting the boilers of factories. The "delta" is a story all by itself. It occupies 1,000 square miles, at or below sea level, and it produces, just by itself, 99 per cent of America s canned asparagus. So salinity control is another of the unique features of this great project.

The Federal Government has stepped into the fray. It undertook a great rescue expedition. It is worth noting, incidentally, that nearly all of the far Western states are familiar with irrigation and power projects sponsored by the Government, and are unconsciously looking to it, more and more, to undertake problems that are no longer capable of solution on anything but a national basis.

Engineers don't care who puts them to work, but they do love jobs like this. They rub their hands in delight. It's the mud-pie complex. Here are 2,000,000 fabulously rich acres. Two-thirds of the rain comes down on the upper part of the valley, where only a third of the agriculture is. What the place needs, obviously, is a gigantic system of plumbing, to re-arrange the water supply as needed. And that system is being installed, in a series of great canals, even while the Friant Dam is going up, and this dam here—Shasta.

I wish you could see this dam now. It may be completed in 1944. It is one of the breath-taking spectacles of America. Set down in mountains, the big fellow is being groined into bedrock, amidst manzanita bush, digger pine and scrub oak. This is the old gold-rush country and you still see men panning in the icy clear ripples further up stream. The gravel plant here has a gold-saving device.

Henry J. Kaiser's famous rubber conveyor, 9.6 miles long, brings the sand and gravel from a distant hillside, and goes rattling solitarily over the scrub with nobody but a patrol or two to watch it, or maybe a deer or bobcat. Its made of six-ply cotton fabric by Goodyear and it flows endlessly forward with its load like a kind of mechanical river. Three of the 26 sections run downhill and generate current on their braking systems to help drive the other sections.

Other Statistics

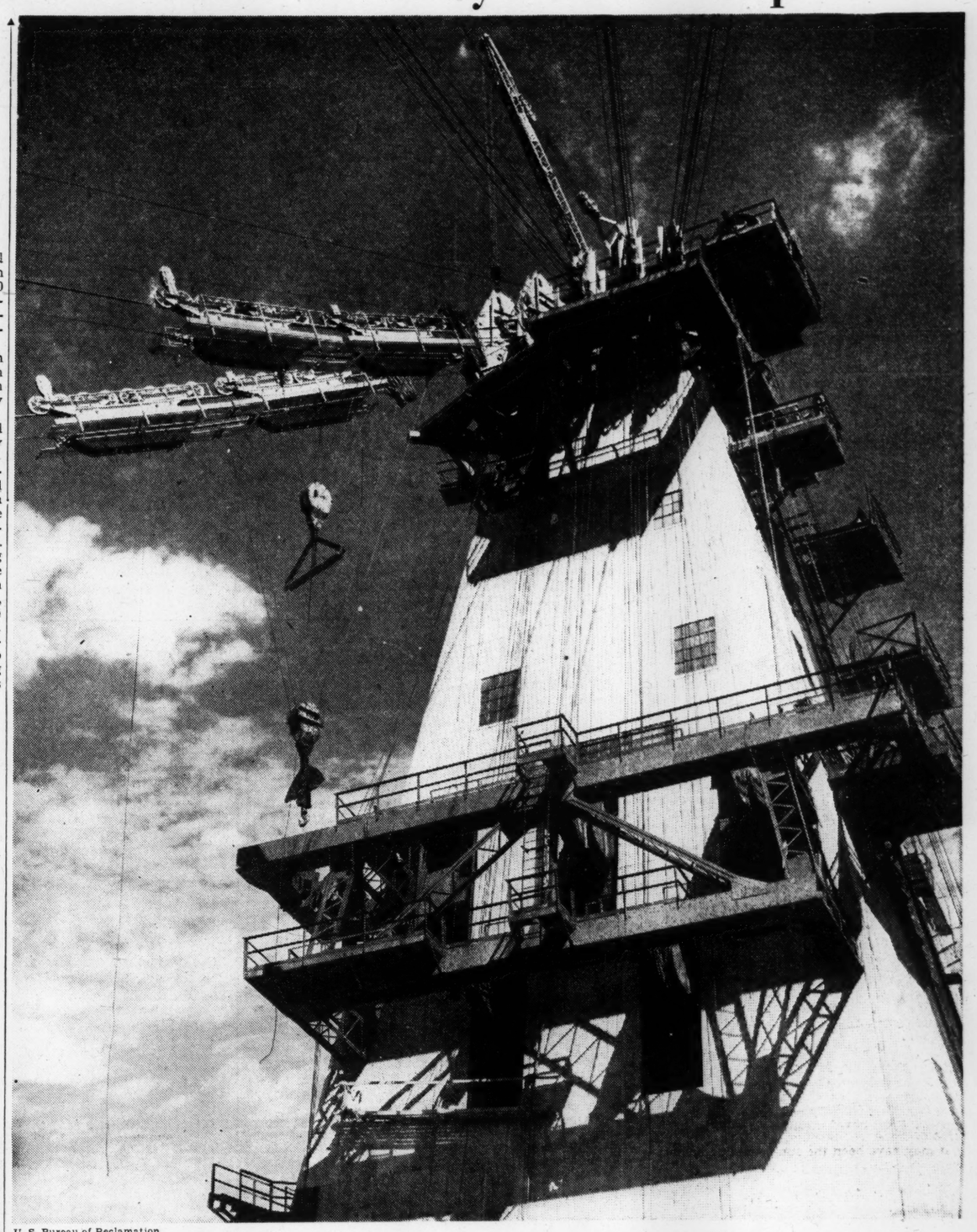
You might note a couple of other statistics in passing:

The total concrete in this dam would fill a rectangle cube a city-block square at the base, and rising higher than the Empire State Building.

The new double-deck bridge for the Southern Pacific and the highway, both of which have to be relocated, will go over the Pitt River arm at 500 feet (highest in the world). But after the valley is flooded you won't think it's so high, for the top of the reservoir will come within 35 feet of the bottom of the bridge.

And while we are about it, the estimated cost is now set at $228,000,000. It is expected to pay for itself in time (chiefly) from the electricity it produces.

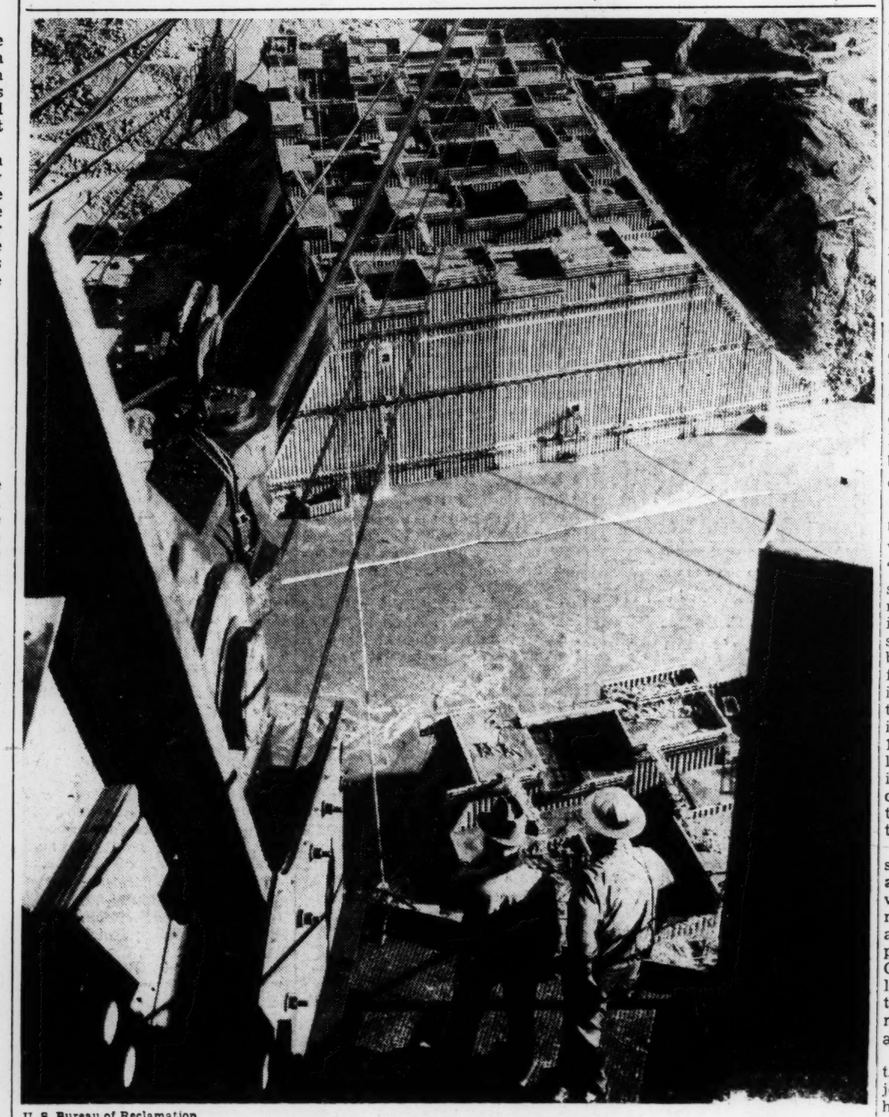
So that's a partial story of the Central Valley project. I don't know which part is more interesting, the way the desert grows crops when you water it, or the way the engineers are fixing up this system to provide the water. If you are an Easterner, like me, you probably have heard of the project before in a vague way, and haven't paid much attention to it. To a good many of us Easterners the West is out where the dam begins. Well, I suppose you really have to see things like this for yourself to appreciate them. I know I do.



U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

The Great Central Construction Tower at the Site of Shasta Dam

Here concrete is lowered out of the skies from these cable railways. The 460-foot tower dominates the valley and its steel tentacles spread over the whole construction area.



U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

Looking Down From the Tower

The advancing dam wades into the Sacramento River.

Pirates' Climb a Credit to Grand Job of Managing by Former Cardinal Mentor

Pittsburgh Financial Success Under Frisch

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Regardless of where they finish in the upper half of the National League, this has been a successful financial year for the Pittsburgh Pirates, who tomorrow open a series here by playing a double-header with the Braves. Thanks to a brilliant spurt in July and August, Frankie Frisch's outfit is close to the 500,000 admission mark at Forbes Field and probably will reach 600,000 before the end of the next month.

However, as satisfactory as those figures must sound to Frisch, he no doubt would trade a few thousand ticket stubs for a couple of victories. For no man in baseball likes to win any more than the old Fordham Flash.

Strong Fourth

The Buccaneers recently were passed by the Reds, who at last are getting a few base hits to go with their high grade pitching. But Frisch is rather securely stationed in the first division and might finish as high as third place if the Cincy boys hit a mediocre pace through September.

Like the Cardinals, Frisch has had his troubles in the injury line. Just when it began to look as if he might threaten the Dodgers and Cards, he lost Bob Klinger, one of his best pitchers, and Arky Vaughan, his shortstop. Klinger may not be much help in the remaining games, and to fill the vacancy, Frankie bought the veteran Oral Hildebrand out of the American Association. Hildebrand, however, failed to show up and was suspended.

Pirate Rookie

When the 25-player limit is lifted on Sept. 1, Frisch may call in Dick Conger and Bill Clemensen, who are pitching good ball for the Albany Eastern League club, without further delay. Frank's agents have been watching the pair for several weeks and the reports are favorable.

Conger was a training camp sensation last spring and may be ready to eat those big league steaks. Clemensen has been a Pirate prospect for several seasons, but seems to have run afoul of misfortune. He was farmed to Syracue in 1940, but the Chiefs went to seed. This year he tried St. Paul, but the club was going bad and Frisch figured a transfer to Albany would be the wise thing.

The Pirates also like Ralph Kiner, a 19-year-old California boy who made an impression at San Bernardino in the spring. He was picked up by Hollis Thurston, Pitt's agent on the Pacific Coast. In another year or two he should be ready.

* * *

Aside from the lowly Phillies, the Braves have done as well against the Pirates this year as with any other club in the National League. The board shows seven victories for Pittsburgh; six for Boston. On their last visit to Forbes Field, the B's dropped two out of three.

* * *

Following the twin bill, the Buccaneers will play single games here Monday and Tuesday. If tomorrow's games should be postponed, the two teams would play double-headers Monday and Tuesday.

* * *

The American League schedule takes the Red Sox to Cleveland tomorrow for two contests with the Indians. The Sox also play a night game there Monday and an afternoon engagement the next day.

* * *

Both the Braves and Red Sox won games yesterday with the Bees taking the Reds by a 9-1 score behind the seven-hit pitching of Jim Tobin . . . Max West led the local hitting with three doubles and a single . . . Defensively the Braves completed three fast double plays.

* * *

Out in Chicago the Sox again squelched the Dykes clan, this time by a score of 2 to 1 with Joe Dobson winning his third game of the season . . . Manager Joe Cronin revamped his batting order and line-up, taking over third base himself and putting Skeeter Newsome at shortstop.

Football School Headed by Little Opens on Monday

Almost three hundred coaches from 20 Eastern and Midwestern states will gather Monday morning for the New York Herald Tribune's seventh annual football coaching school in the Herald Tribune's auditorium. The sessions will run through Friday, Aug. 29.

The faculty, again headed by Lou Little of Columbia, will consist of Frank Leahy, now head coach at Notre Dame after two years climaxed by a Sugar Bowl victory at Boston College; Harold (Red) Grange, backfield coach of the Chicago Bears, National Football League champions; and Jack Hagerty, coach of the highly successful Georgetown eleven.

Leahy, a former Notre Dame player, will lecture on the modern Rockne attack Monday and Tuesday, and will lend emphasis to his remarks with a technicolor film of Boston College's victory over Tennessee in the Sugar Bowl last New Year's Day. Grange, one of football's immortals, will deal with the intricacies of the "T" formation on Wednesday and Thursday. Hagerty will discuss the "Spread" formation on the closing day of the school.

Mrs. Ball Takes Negro Golf Title

The teachings of Pat Ball of Chicago, who won the Negro national open golf championship at Ponkapoag Thursday, paid off double yesterday when his wife added the women's amateur championship trophy to the Balls' collection of silverware.

Mrs. Ball had never played the game until her marriage to Pat nine years ago, but she learned enough since to win both her matches yesterday, defeating the defending champion, Mrs. Geneva Wilson of Chicago, in 21 holes in the morning semifinal, and then soundly trouncing Mrs. Vivian Pitts, her playing companion at the Chicago Women's Golf Club, 7 and 6 in the final.

Also yesterday, Cliff Taylor of Mamaroneck, N. Y., won the men's amateur title for the second time, defeating Claude Ross 1 up in the final. In the morning semifinal he defeated Dave Strohman of Washington 3 and 2.

Flint Triumphs

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 23 (AP)—Gastonia's favored American Legion juniors dropped a pitching duel to Flint, Mich., last night in the sectional tournament, 3 to 1.

Longwood's 'B' Team Is 'A' in Quality

By a Staff Photographer

Dorothy Bundy, left, and Pauline Betz

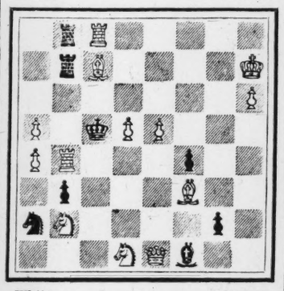
These two girls from the West, both of whose names begin with B, are definitely one grade above "B" in playing ability, as their No. 2 seeded rank in the national doubles tennis championship at Longwood goes to prove. This afternoon they tested their skill against Mary Arnold and Hope Knowles, the East-West pair from Los Angeles and Philadelphia, respectively, in a semifinal match.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Aug. 23, 1941
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2277
By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 8 Pieces

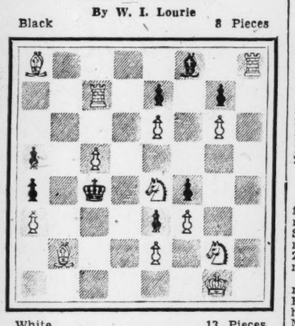


White 13 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

(From the Chess Amateur, August, 1927. Selected by Alain White as an example of the composer's style and skill in his article in the May-June American Chess Bulletin.)

Problem No. 2278
By W. I. Lourie

Black 8 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and mate in four

(Pittsburgh Post, 1925. Not difficult, with a pleasing theme.)

No. 2275. 1. B-B5 K-Q4
No. 2276. 1. B-B5 K-Q4
2. KtxPch KxKt
1. ..... K-Q4
2. Kt-B2ch
1. ..... B moves
2. B-B3ch
1. ..... B-Q7

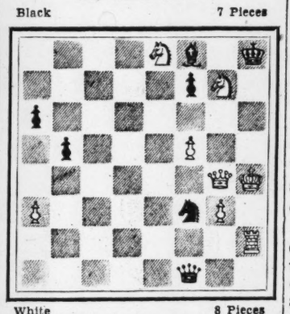
Solutions to Problems

End-Game No. 576. White wins: 1 R-Q2, R-K; 2 R-Q2, RxP; 3 RxQch, RxR; 4 B-K7ch, Resigns. If 1 . . . QxR; 2 Q-Q5ch, K-K; 3 Q-K6ch, K-Q; 4 Q-K7 mate.

No. 2262. Mr. R. C. Castle, of California, points out that 1 Kt-Kt4ch mates in two. A Black P at KR4 is needed to prevent this. In cases like this, where the quick solution is obviously not the author's solution, readers can find another problem: namely how to correct the "cook" and also what the intended solution is anyhow.

End-Game No. 577

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and win

(From a high school match, played in St. Louis in 1932, between R. Schober and R. Silber.)

Albert B. Hodges

Albert B. Hodges, of Staten Island, New York, celebrated his 80th birthday July 21, 1941. Veteran chess players will recall that from 1894 to 1896 he was United States champion. He won the championship by defeating Showalter in a match. This was just before Pillsbury began to climb in the chess world. When Pillsbury challenged him in 1895, he declined because he could not combine chess matches and his business life.

Mr. Hodges has played no fewer than five world's champions in his long career: Zukertort, Steinitz, Larker, Capablanca, and Alekhine.

In his youth, he visited New Orleans in the hope of meeting Morphy. He was unable to meet him, but did see him from a distance.

The cover of the June-July issue of the Chess Review shows a recent photograph of Mr. Hodges, and the facts given above come from a short biography appearing in this issue.

Ventnor City Tournament Book

Roy Dessauer, 4 South Quincy Avenue, Ventnor, N. J., again plans to issue a book containing the games from this now well-established summer chess fixture. Last year's book contained all of the games with annotations by various experts. This year's book should be well worth a dollar if it follows the lead of the 1940 book.

"Chess Libraries in America"

Dr. Albrecht Buschke, Staten Island chess book dealer and authority, has contributed an interesting article dealing with American chess libraries in the June, 1941 Princeton University Library Chronicle. Among the libraries discussed is the Silas W. Howland collection in Harvard. Mr. Howland was president of the Marshall Chess Club, and a strong supporter of chess in New York.

St. Louis Brilliancy

The game below is filled with amazing play. Perhaps not all of it is sound, but what game with any action is?

Albin Counter Gambit

Marchand White	Adams Black	Marchand White	Adams Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 Q-K2	KtxPch
2 P-QB4	P-K4	15 K-R	KtxP
3 PxKP	P-Q5	16 Q-QB2	KtxR
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 Q-R4ch	Q-K2
5 P-QR3	P-QR4	18 QxB	P-K7
6 P-KKt3	B-K3	19 Kt-Q2	P-B4
7 P-Kt3	B-QB4	20 Q-R5ch	P-Kt3
8 B-KKt2	KKt-K2	21 Q-R6	KtxPch
9 Castles	Kt-Kt3	22 K-R2	Kt-R4
10 B-Kt2	KKtxP	23 Kt-K4	Q-R5ch
11 KtxKt	KtxKt	24 B-R3	PxKt
12 P-K3	B-KKt5	25 B-K5	R-KB
13 P-B3	PxP	Resigns	

Ventnor Game

Here is one of Santasiere's well-played games in the Ventnor City invitation tournament which he almost won.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Mengarini White	Santasiere Black	Mengarini White	Santasiere Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 BxKt	PxB
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	22 Kt-Kt2	B-Q3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	23 P-Kt3	B-B4
4 P-K3	P-K3	24 K-B	B-Q5
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	25 Kt-B4	Q-QB4
6 B-Q3	PxP	26 R-B2	B-B6
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	27 Kt-K3	Q-Q5
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	28 BxP	BxP
9 P-K4	P-Kt5	29 R-B	Q-B4
10 Kt-QR4	P-B4	30 R-Kt4ch	B-Kt3
11 PxP	BxP	31 B-K2	R-Q5
12 Castles	B-Kt2	32 Q-B3	R-Q7
13 Q-K2	B-K2	33 Kt-Kt4	Q-Q5
14 Q	Q-R4	34 P-QR4	RxB
15 P-QKt3	CastlesKR	35 KtxPch	K-Kt2
16 B-KKt5	KR-Q	36 RxB	RxPch
17 QR-B	QR-B	37 QxR	QxQch
18 P-KR3	RxR	38 KxQ	PxR
19 RxR	Kt-K4	39 Kt-K8ch	K-B
20 KtxKt	QxKKt	Resigns	

New England Championship

The Labor Day week end will see the first New England Championship tournament at the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, Boston. H. W. Welch, Jr., has donated a silver trophy. Play will begin Aug. 29. There will be qualifying sections, with no seeded players.

At the present time there is no recognized New England champion. John P. Barry held the title for many years. Then he retired and Weaver Adams and Harold Morton played a match for the title. This Adams won, only to lose it later to Morton. Now that Morton has gone, the title has no holder, and a tournament, rather than a match title, will create more interest and bring more activity.

Reuben Fine defeated Harold Evans of Binghamton, N. Y., and held a lead over the New York State Chess Association field yesterday when Samuel Reshevsky, United States champion, drew with Isaac I. Kashdan after 16 moves. A. S. Denker played to a draw with A. E. Santasiere. Robert William, present N. Y. State champion, won from Charles W. Hewlett, Jr., and George Shainswit and Herbert Seldman drew.

Penn Gridiron Eleven Seeking Good Fullback

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23 — George Munger, head coach of the Pennsylvania football team, is offering all that he posseses for a fullback or two to be among the candidates reporting at Hershey next month. Last fall the coach of the Red and Blue gridiron squad was like the old woman in the shoe—he had too many experienced fullbacks.

Ed Allen, Herb Rainwater, Tony Chizmadia and Bert Stiff started the 1940 season as the fullbacks of the squad. During the season all saw action with Allen and Chizmadia securing the major starting assignments.

Of the four, only Stiff, a junior this fall, remains. Allen is in the Army at an air base in Georgia. He was selected by his draft board early in July. Chizmadia and Rainwater graduated.

In addition to Allen, two other players who were groomed for the fullback position during spring practice, will not return. Thomas Fatkin, a guard last fall on the junior varsity team, enlisted in naval aviation shortly after the close of classes in June, while Thomas Patchell, a freshman last fall, will not return because of scholastic difficulties.

Crowthers Wins

YORK, Maine, Aug. 23 (AP)—Gerald Crowthers of Los Angeles outplayed Thomas Jenkins of Baltimore in the opening round of the Maine tennis championships here yesterday, 4—6, 6—3, 9—7.

In the women's singles, Katherine Hubbell of Dedham, Mass., intercollegiate champion, won her first and second rounds and went into the quarter-finals slated for today.

By-Plays

All-Time Braves

We recently gave our opinion regarding the best players that have represented the Boston Red Sox. Now we take up the National League club, considering the battery positions first. It is harder to rate the Nationals as we have no personal observations on which to judge back of 1890.

For pitchers, we would select John C. Clarkson, Charles Nichols, Dick Rudolph and Lefty Tyler. We have not considered Cy Young because we selected him as a Red Sox player and he was not a member of the Boston Nationals until he was far past his prime.

Clarkson Greatest

Of the four, Clarkson was greatest. In fact, we rank him as one of the best of all time. He had control, was always ready when called on and compiled an excellent won and lost record. Nichols was also strong on control and a willing worker, and both of these pitchers played leading parts in bringing pennants to this city.

Rudolph and Tyler were members of the famous 1914 team that won the only World Series a Boston N. L. club has ever captured. Rudolph not only had a great curve and a fine slow ball; but he was continually outguessing the batter. We pick Tyler not only because he was a good pitcher, but because he was a left-hander to round out the staff. He, like Rudolph, had a fine curve and was a good hitter.

Kelly and Gowdy

For catchers, we name Mike Kelly and Hank Gowdy. Kelly will always be ranked as a great player. Either behind the bat or in the outfield he could hold his own. While not very fast of foot, he was a smart baserunner, outguessing the opposition.

Gowdy was one of the valuable players on that 1914 team. He handled his pitchers almost faultlessly and his batting in the '14 series was a factor. He was the first player to enlist for service in the U. S. Army in the first World War. G. M. R. H.

Kovacs Team Bows Out In Net Doubles

If Frankie Kovacs, the tall crowd-pleasing star from Oakland, Calif., had had a more experienced partner than young Bill Crosby of Los Angeles, Calif., yesterday afternoon, the second-seeded pairing of Don McNeill of Oklahoma City and Frankie Parker of Altadena, Calif., might have been blown right off the courts in the 60th national doubles tennis championships at Longwood Cricket Club.

As it turned out, Kovacs and Crosby fell before their more steady rivals who thus entered today's semifinal round by scores of 6—4, 6—0, 4—6, 3—6, 6—2. Kovacs easily played three-quarters of the shots, but he personally was not equal to the task of outlasting McNeill and Parker.

In the other quarter-finals match of the day, third-seeded Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., and Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., advanced over Bitsy Grant and Russ Robbitt, both of Atlanta, 2—6, 7—5, 7—5, 6—3. With top-seeded and defending champions Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer, and fourth-seeded Bobby Riggs and Gene Mako having won their quarter-final matches Thursday, the tournament has progressed to the semifinals exactly according to form.

In the one women's semifinal match of the day, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York and Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, seeded No. 1, scored an easy victory over the tournament's smallest pair, Shirley Catton of Alameda, Calif., and Pearl Harland of Santa Monica, Calif., 6—3, 6—2.

* * *

Both men's semifinal matches were on tap today, with Mulloy and Sabin playing McNeill and Parker, and Kramer and Schroeder meeting Riggs and Mako. The one women's semifinal saw Miss Betz and Miss Bundy playing Mary Arnold and Hope Knowles.

* * *

When Mrs. Cooke reached the final yesterday, it made the 10th time since 1930 that she has gone that far. She won in 1930 with Betty Nuthall, in 1932, '34, and '35 with Helen Jacobs, and in 1937, '38, 39, and '40 with Alice Marble. In 1936 she was runner-up with Helen Jacobs. Miss Osborne is her fourth partner in title competition. If Mrs. Cooke wins, it will be the first time she has won as Mrs. Cooke. She won first as Sarah Palfrey, then as Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan.

* * *

Two former championship teams again made the final of the father-and-son doubles — R. H. and Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., and William J. Clothier, Jr., and II, of Philadelphia. The men's veterans' final was between defending champions Watson Washburn and Hugh Kelleher of New York, and Jacques Brugnon, former French Davis Cup ace, and Meade Woodson of Los Angeles.

Jean Bauer Leads

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 23 (AP)—Although performing in erratic fashion, Jean Bauer, the Providence, R. I., golf star, put together an 82 for a 36-hole total of 166 yesterday to gain a stroke lead on Mrs. Walter Acuff, Jr., of Philadelphia, at the two-thirds stage of the women's invitation tournament at Ekwanok.

Mrs. Acuff, who started with a two-stroke lead, got away poorly and wound up with an 85, as did Mrs. Norman Lack of Wilmington, Del., former eastern champion, who stood third with a 36-hole total of 170.

Interest Wanes in National Amateur Golf Championship

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One striking feature of the national amateur golf championship next week at Omaha is the comparatively scant attention it has received from regular golf writers and columnists in such metropolitan centers as New York and Boston.

Here in Boston the national championship has sunk to a new low for many years in interest, a matter not difficult to understand in the face of the rather extraordinary development of an all-New England sectional qualification with only 15 starters and the possibility that the six New England States may have no more than four representatives.

Lacks Incentive

What is the reason for the apparent lack of interest in the national championship? Perhaps it lies in the fact, partly, that without the incentive of making a showing good enough to land a place on the international Walker Cup team, interest in the national has waned.

Frankie Strafaci talked that way to me at Miami last winter, and Harry Todd of Texas spoke the same way in an interview which bade fair to call him on "the carpet" before the United States Golf Association on the basis of his reported viewpoint that tournament play, to him, these days, was a matter dictated, primarily, from the motive of helping him in business.

No Player Safe

There are so many really good golfers among the comparative unknowns today that no player with a national reputation is safe from their attack, especially in the 18-hole rounds. But still another is the lack of "color" in some of the leading exponents, notably exemplified by Bobby Jones. "Bud" Ward of Spokane, Wash., would win the majority of matches against any amateur in the country today, but he isn't the type to gain the followers of a Bobby Jones.

Dick Chapman, the defending champion, was spectacular last year, first in spread-eagling the field in the qualifying rounds at Winged Foot and then by his sensational bunker play and putting in the match play rounds, but his play in that championship impressed more from the angle of success than of soundness. He will have to duplicate last year's victory or make another fine showing to hold and increase his followers.

"Cinderella Man"

The one "veteran" in the national play this year who probably has the public fancy more than any other, because of being runner-up in two national amateurs of the last four years and because of the publicity he has had as the "Cinderella man" of golf, is Ray Billows. He has an appealing habit of rising to the heights often enough to overshadow those descents into the hollows of mediocrity.

His feat of winning the Jess Sweetser Victory Cup at Sleepy Hollow in mid-summer by a margin of eight strokes was brilliant. That was one rare item on the right side of the ledger, as against which, he lost to Tommy Pierce of Vermont in the invitation at Ekwanok and then turned round and beat Pierce in the final of the New York State. He played brilliantly in the qualification of another tournament in the New York district and then lost in match play to Art Lynch, who is hardly to be rated in his class. Then, now up, now down, he failed to land a regular place in the national sectional qualification, but lands a place in the national through withdrawal of a couple of qualifiers and won the first Great Lakes tournament, beating Ward and Frank Stranahan of Toledo.

New Billiard Rule Adopted

The National Billiard Association, for many years the governing billiard body, today was reorganized and supplanted by a new organization, the Billiard Association of America. Heading the new body are two of the greatest names in the long history of the green baize sport—Charles C. Peterson of St. Louis and Willie Hoppe of New York, who were elected President and Vice-President, respectively. Byron Schoeman, of Chicago, Director of Championship Tournaments under the old order, was named Director of Public Relations.

Peterson today is recognized as billiards' foremost ivory authority and is the dean of title cue match referees as well as being the world fancy-shot champion.

Appointment Deserved

Hoppe's appointment is well deserved and certain to prove a popular move to all amateur and professional cue enthusiasts. His magic name has been synonymous with the game for 40 years and today he holds three major world cue crowns at 3-cushions, 18.1 balkline and cushion-caroms—being universally recognized as the greatest billiardist of all-time.

The Board of Directors includes all the above officers and Porter Butts of Madison, Wisconsin; V. K. Brown of Chicago; and Walter M. Hall of New York, the latter three representating colleges and schools, boys' clubs, and national recreation activities, respectively.

Rules Committee

A rules committee of five leading pro experts also was named, being comprised of Hoppe, Peterson, Welker Cochran of San Francisco, world's 18.2 balkline king; Jake Schaefer of Chicago, greatest of all balkline players and runner-up in the last two world 3-cushion championships; and Willie Mosconi of Philadelphia, world's pocket-billiards titleholder.

With the reorganization also came the announcement of the most radical change in billiard rules in the last two decades. The rules committee, in their very first meeting, decided to "streamline" the 3-cushion game. The newly inserted rule gives a player the option of shooting with either cue (white) ball at the start of each half inning and then continuing with the cue ball selected until completion of his half of the frame. Heretofore, a player was forced to play throughout the entire game with the same cue ball with which he started play.

Faster Play

This new rule will make angle play much faster and more open, eliminating the safety play and stalling tactics that prolonged many a past championship contest. It also will be a boon to amateur players, making the angle game much easier.

Schoeman further announced that definite plans for the 1942 World 3-Cushion Title Tournament would be formulated during the next meeting of the new association to be held the latter part of September.

R. I. Medalists

NAYATT, R. I., Aug. 23 (AP)—Helen Waterhouse of Warwick and Maurice Guerin of Metacomet carded an 80 yesterday and led the field in the qualifying round of the R. I. mixed foursomes championship. Defending champions Deborah Verry of Worcester and Ray Lenahan were third in medal play with an 83, two shots ahead of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River.

Uncle Sam Hasn't Called Any of Big Seven Stars

(This is another of a series dealing with likely effects of the national emergency on 1941 college football.)

DENVER, Aug. 22 (AP)—So far no topflight gridder in the mile-high Rocky Mountain Conference has had his college career interrupted by Uncle Sam. But enough of them are registered (draft) to make a complete team if all were called this season.

Four of these were all-Conference performers last autumn—Wingback Isadore Spector and Tackle Floyd Spendlove at Utah and Tackle Lloyd Oliver and Fullback Paul McClung at Colorado.

Coach Ike Armstrong, whose 17th edition of Utah Redskins will be the defending champions, says that so far as he knows "none of my boys willl be caught until after the first quarter, at least."

Valuable Kicker

In addition to Spector and Spendlove, Fullback Gene Robertson and halfback Mac Speedie, a valuable kicker, may be called up.

Colorado, which enticed Jim Yeager away from Iowa State to be its third grid coach in three seasons, hopes to get another year's service from tackle Loren Creese and such backfield stalwarts as Vern Miller, Johnny Adams and Vern Lockard, as well as Oliver and McClung, before the Army gets them.

Curly-thatched Cac Hubbard, opening his third season as boss at Denver University, says, "I think we'll get by all right." Bob Wright, a fleet tailback, has been deferred until November, but such good backs as Hank Walsmith and Dan Clinger and Tackle Dutch Reiner had to register in the July 1 roundup of 21-year-olds.

Bernard (Bunny) Oakes, the bald-domed, outspoken veteran who stepped down at Colorado in March, 1940, after a falling-out with players of his 1939 championship team, stepped into more than the usual assortment of problems in taking over at Wyoming University, where there has been an annual turnover of coaches since 1938.

Cowboys in Service

Nearly a dozen Cowboy players from last year's squad, including Lou Dunningan, a clever though brittle runner, have entered some branch of the armed services. In addition, Fullback Dominic Feeley and Guard Al Lokanc had to register.

Harry Hughes, who began coaching at Colorado State six years before this country got into the last war, probably would feel more confident about his 31st season with the Aggies if he were certain that Tony Iadisernia, 208-pound California tackle, and End Johnny Meyers would be there until the finish. Bill Busch, a guard, traded his pads for national guard regimentals.

At Brigham Young, the draft may catch halfbacks George Wing and George Jackson, Tackle Garth Chamberlain and Guard Gail Lewis. Utah State, where genial Dick Romney has coached football since 1919, has nine lettermen of draft age.

The Conference did not take up freshman competition in varsity sports at its last meeting, apparently deciding to meet the situation when and if it becomes acute.

This may be the Big Seven's most interesting fall campaign since the schools parted company with the Rocky Mountain Conference three years ago. Such factors as Oakes' return to mountain scenery, and ex-Big Six pilot in charge at Colorado, outstanding material at Denver, which never has won an undisputed conference title, and Utah's role of defending champion should spice up the race.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	77	41	.653	
St. Louis	75	42	.641	1½
Cincinnati	65	50	.565	10½
Pittsburgh	62	53	.539	13½
New York	56	58	.491	19
Chicago	51	68	.429	26½
Boston	47	69	.405	29
Philadelphia	32	84	.276	44

Results August 22

Boston 9, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 5, New York 3.
Brooklyn 8, Chicago 5.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2. (10 innings.)

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
New York	81	43	.653	
Chicago	65	57	.533	15
Boston	63	58	.521	16½
Cleveland	61	57	.517	17
Detroit	56	66	.459	24
Philadelphia	53	67	.442	26
Washington	52	66	.441	26
St. Louis	51	68	.429	27½

Results Aug. 22

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 5, New York 4.
Detroit 5, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 4.

There are rumors again that Sam Breadon will sell his stock in the St. Louis Cards the coming winter.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Rochester 6, Newark 4 (13 innings).
Montreal 1-7, Jersey City 0-1.
Baltimore 7-5, Toronto 1-6.
Buffalo at Syracuse—rain.

American Association

Toledo 2, Kansas City 0.
Louisville 13, Minneapolis 10.
St. Paul 5, Indianapolis 0.
Columbus 2, Milwaukee 1.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 6, Los Angeles 2.
Hollywood 3, San Francisco 2.
Portland 6, San Diego 2.
Sacramento 3-0, Seattle 0-3 (2nd, 7 inns.).

Southern Association

Nashville 12-9, Knoxville 7-2.
Chattanooga 7, Atlanta 4.
Memphis 5-8, Little Rock 0-5.
Birmingham 9, New Orleans 5.

Eastern League

Williamsport 5, Elmira 3.
Springfield 0, Albany 0 (tie—8 inns., rain.).
Hartford at Binghamton—rain.
Wilkes-Barre at Scranton—rain.

Texas League

Beaumont 4, Dallas 2.
Tulsa 3, San Antonio 1.
Houston 4, Oklahoma City 0.
Fort Worth 6, Shreveport 5.

New Ace Coaches

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—George "Babe" Meacham has been named line coach of the American International College football team. A former three-letter man at the college, Meacham also will be coach of the freshman football, basketball and baseball teams.

Bill Moge has been named varsity football coach succeeding Russ Peterson, who resigned recently to accept a post as line coach at Boston University.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Dance in Entertainment Form

By Margaret Lloyd

Bennington, Vt.

Martha Graham's new short piece for the Bennington Festival this year, "Punch and The Judy," continues her latest line of development, out of pure abstraction into an abstraction of theater. What began at Bennington with "American Document," which was fancifully set in the framework of an old-time minstrel show, ran through the tragicomic "Every Soul is a Circus" in a suggestion of circus form, and in last year's "El Penitente" presented a novel mystery play, takes new shape in a highly original adaptation of the Punch and Judy show.

"Punch and The Judy" is a sprightly dance rondo of domesticity with the quarrel its returning subject. It penetrates with blithe insouciance certain problems of marriage. It might almost be considered a playful treatise on divorce, or a new kind of morality play—without solemnity. It is all humor in its well-organized caprice.

The Judy, sister of the self-centered star of "Every Soul is a Circus," meets a series of "dilemmas" after the Three Fates, in garments of stuffy elegance, have set the scene. These are danced by Jean Erdman, Jane Dudley, and Ethel Butler. From time to time, Miss Erdman reads, and skillfully, a text arranged from Gordon Craig to make ironical comment on the action.

* * *

Punch has a straying eye. The Judy, too, likes to prove that she is still attractive. The Child is beloved but a bother. Three Heroes complicate the situation. Now and then Pegasus alights from painted clouds, a personified steed of escape. Quarrel succeeds quarrel, with variations in size and personnel, until the final resolution of truce. "Shall we begin again?" Miss Erdman asks rhetorically, as Jane Dudley points the directing finger that is the signal for repeat. An ironical bong in the orchestra indicates they do.

The movement glints and dartles, expressing mortals' dissatisfaction with things as they are, visions of things as they think they ought to be, vanity, pettiness, day-dreaming, frustration, a woman's desire for perpetual romance, a child's petulance, a man's virile pleasure in a man's world, the gossip's barren pleasure in other people's lives, temptations mixed with ideals. And more, much more. To each individual all that he is capable of perceiving.

* * *

The technical movement range for conveying this bubbling content is superlative and, in Miss Graham's case, inimitable. Hers is an inspired acrobacy for which there can be no facsimile. Her choreography for Punch is a marvel of wit and humor, and Erick Hawkins gives it the choicest performance of his career. Merce Cunningham is the Pegasus, light and fleet as fancy is. The Child extracts some of the annoying traits of childhood. Pretty Polly, another kind of trouble maker, is concocted essence-of-vamp. The Soldier, the Scout, the Pony Express Rider, are laughing projections of two-fisted heroism. In the Three Fates Miss Graham thrusts once more the puritanical point of view.

The score, composed for the piece by Robert McBride, is apt and clever; the costumes, by Charlotte Trowbridge (already changed in Miss Graham's dress), are characterful and -izing; and the décor and lighting, by Arch Lauterer, are in the vein of strange and merry and meaningful harlequinade.

* * *

That word décor, by the way, is sometimes objected to. It is used here to differentiate implicative stage decoration from the complete stage set. Mr. Lauterer's décor, done in collaboration with Miss Graham, makes its own trenchant comment. A library chair and large globe with stiff draperies behind them (after a Copley painting), make witty background for the puritanical Fates. The Judy rests periodically aslant a fantastic chimney-piece near the parting curtain of clouds whence Pegasus arrives. Punch reclines occasionally on an irrational sort of couch. There is a hint of entrance way, and the black and white linoleum, in receding squares, lengthens the perspective while suggesting kitchen and harlequinade together. All this is as it should be, for Miss Graham's fantasies on human experience do not take place in actual rooms.

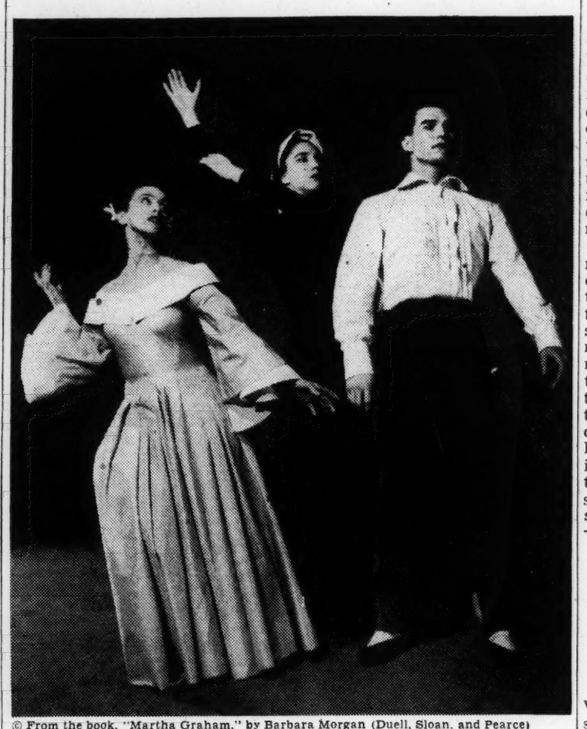
"Letter to the World," which had a somewhat amorphous première at Bennington last summer and was revised for New York production during the winter, has now come to its full estate. It is dance drama, as distinguished from realistic stage drama, based on the inner life of Emily Dickinson revealed in selections from her poems. It is presented as legend and not as fact. Every line of verse, every phrase of movement, is made to count in the total unity of effect. The décor, too, has been compacted, simplified to a mere thought of house and garden in the white settle, the stone step, the high wrought-iron gate—the dark sliding doors that serve as backcloth making their portentous utterances but seldom.

Lines read at the first Bennington performance more or less statically by an actress, Margaret Meredith, are now, shortened and pointed up, simultaneously spoken and acted by a dancer, Jean Erdman, in glowing transcription. She wears a quiet gown of gray and lavender. Miss Graham dances the more perturbed moods in scarlet or black, is womanly in dove color that tones in with Miss Erdman's dress, is girlish in pale blue, appearing in white only at the end of the tragic love affair when she knows solace in seclusion and the spontaneous little poems that were posthumously given to the world.

According to the program note, "no one character in 'Letter to the World' is meant to portray Emily Dickinson—each character is some one aspect of her." The Ancestress, as before superbly done by Jane Dudley, represents both Emily's preoccupation with the vision of death, "The Postponeless Creature," and Puritan tradition. It is love that restores Emily from her morbid engrossment. It is tradition and not death that separates her from her lover.

But it is perhaps obtrusive to try to analyze, publicly at least, this delicate, poetic dance drama that "intimates the whole, and says the smallest part." Again, to each according to his need, or powers of perception.

"It's like music—you can't explain it," as a patient daughter remarked, attempting to soothe an impatient father at the performance under consideration. "If you can tell me what this is all about—" he had fumed. He was an isolationist in a land of all-out enthusiasts, an agnostic in a colony of true believers. For the entire program, which included "El Penitente" with a new costume and mask for the "Christ Figure," had received one of those fused and radiant interpretations that happen rarely even in the best regulated of festivals.



© From the book, "Martha Graham," by Barbara Morgan (Duell, Sloan, and Pearce)

Scene From 'Letter to the World'

Martha Graham, Jane Dudley, and Erick Hawkins.

Czech Composer's Centenary

By Paul Nettl

Celebration is preparing the world over for the centenary of the great composer, Anton Dvořák. The Czechish master was born on Sept. 8, 1841, in the little village of Nelahozeves (German, Mühlhausen), not far from Prague. I have seen the one-story village house where Dvořák—the name means freeholder—passed his youth and where his father conducted his little butcher business in connection with an inn. Old inhabitants of the village have told me with pride that they were served often by the little "Tonda."

Little Anton was no infant prodigy like Mozart, nor was the older Dvořák able to display as much understanding of his son's talents as Mozart's father, for the senior Dvořák was a Czechish peasant and his understanding of things musical was limited to the village music which played on Sunday afternoon for the young people to dance. Anton's first teachers had no great opinion of his musical genius, and even in the Conservatory at Prague he did not graduate by any means with highest honors. His chief instruments were the organ and the viola; and since he was poor, he became a member of the Czechish orchestra "Komzak," which was playing with great success for the Prague balls and promenades.

* * *

He was composing at that time on the model of Beethoven and Schumann, but most of his output he destroyed. Among works which have survived, a symphony, called the "Zlonitz Bells," attained a certain degree of fame.

In course of time he entered the orchestra of the Czechish National Theater as a viola player. Though a nationalistic Czech, he composed his first dramatic work, a heroic opera, to a text by Theodor Körner, the German romantic nationalist. This opera, entitled "Alfred," treats of the battle of the Danes and the English, and ends in an apotheosis of British freedom. It reminds one vividly of the old opera "Alfred" by Dr. Arne, in which for the first time "Rule Britannia" was sung.

In my capacity of musical director of Radio Station Prag II in 1938 I presented the opera in a radio version after brief, unsuccessful attempts had been made to get the score from Ottokar Dvořák, the son of the composer. To everybody's surprise, it developed that Dvořák had written a good, dramatically effective work, but, of course, still in the style of the older romantic school. The overture and ballet were to me unforgettable.

* * *

Dvořák long had an inferiority complex about his musical talents. At the rehearsals of his early opera, "King and Coaler," so much heaviness and lack of clarity were evident to him that he threw the whole score into the fire and rewrote. Likewise "Der Bauer ein Schelm" was a failure because of its lack of dramatic strength, which neither the fresh humor nor the lively music could remedy. Nevertheless, the production of this work at Vienna, in German, was a milestone in Czechish history, since up to that time Czechish music had been restricted to Bohemia. Even before this, Vienna had become aware of Dvořák. He had, in fact, secured in 1875 a stipend from the Austrian Government; and by the works which he sent in he awakened the interest of the powerful Herbeck, and that also of Brahms. Indeed, Brahms was instrumental in obtaining for him a publisher—Simrock.

Conservative critics — Hanslick at the head of them—greeted the new, still amateur talent. Taubert in Berlin produced his Slavic Rhapsodies, and Joachim and Richter carried his fame to England.

Presently, he was put up as the antithesis of Smetana, who is still regarded in many circles as the real Czechish musical revolutionary, in contrast to Dvořák, who is somewhat underestimated as a "follower of Brahms." His Slavic Dances of 1878, however, unleashed a storm of enthusiasm, as did likewise the symphonies following after the violin concerto, the serenades, and his chamber music.

Dvořák became a musician who, although working in traditional forms, enlivened these with new sparkling national spirit; and just as Franz Schubert in his music expresses the Austrian landscape, Austrian sentiment and thought, so does Dvořák in his music incorporate the Czech landscape and the Czech national character. He is the type of the eternally young Bohemian minstrel who sings the fiery and melancholy folk songs of his people. From the Czechish folk song in popular dance he received his simple melody and his rational harmony. His music bubbles over, his rhythm is explosive, his ideas are unlimited. National subjects were his preference, as in the overture, "Jan Kajetan Tyl," or the dramatic overture "Husitska," in which the old battle song of the Taborites is utilized. In his later symphonic poems he relied for material on the ballads and popular tales of his countryman, Karel Jaeslav Erben, for shuddery, fantastic tales.

* * *

A few years ago the fiftieth anniversary of Tchaikovsky's visit to America was celebrated. In a year, on Sept. 27, 1942, it will be just half a century since Dvořák trod the soil of the New World, invited by Jeanette M. Thurber of the National Conservatory, to New York. Every student of music knows about his activities in the United States, and knows of the significance the composer had for American musical life. For a long time he was accounted the reviver, or the founder, of American national music. On the other hand, he owed much to America. His New World Symphony and his American String Quartet, Opus 96, were of great importance for his creative activity.

On such an elemental nature as his, Negro spirituals and popular American music would, necessarily, have a tremendous influence, as musician and man. In spite of the statements of Dvořák's biographer, Sourek, to the contrary, he drew, in composing his American works, directly from the repertory of Negro singers. But many American Negro melodies show a surprising similarity to Slovak folk songs—so much so that the spiritual "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," has become, through Dvořák, a Czech folk song.

Strangely enough, while in America he got understanding of a more modern style of music. Anton Seidel was his instructor. He now completed the transition from absolute music to program music. In the overtures "In der Natur," "Carneval," and "Othello," and in the symphonic poems "Heldenlied," "Die Waldtaube," "Der Wassermann," and "Die Mittagshexe," he arrived at an expression which aroused uneasiness among his nationalist, "Brahmist" friends. Their displeasure, however, could not hinder his development. Safe to predict, his genius will be held in honor as long as mankind delights in tone, rhythm and song.

Nigerian Art in Transition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

Modern Nigerian art has been recently exhibited in various European and American galleries, and is familiar to that section of the public which interests itself in new cultural trends. Yet there is the serious drawback that while it may be hailed and enthused over in New York or London, it means nothing to the Africans themselves. The artist in West Africa has no public and no constructive criticism except from his teacher, and once they leave their teachers, the woodcarvers usually devote their time to reproducing without variation their earlier subjects.

Their market for these works is European, which accounts for the fact that they repeat again and again the formulas which have pleased foreigners, but which have no interest or appeal for their own countrymen.

Comments by educated Africans on work shown in a native craft exhibition in Lagos were enlightening, if disillusioning. The general verdict was that the work was "bush," "unchristian" and slightly shocking. This same work, later in the year, was shown at London's Twemmer Galleries, and received ovations from the critics.

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Artists in Europe are used to the adverse comments of the unenlightened on modern painting; but in West Africa the opposition comes from the educated class—and appreciation from the illiterates. The houses and shrines of the "backward," up-country chiefs are treasuries of primitive art. The sophisticated townsmen embellish their houses with incredible painted velvet cushions, tinted photographs and similar horrors without number. Their walls, in place of the curious mellow-colored abstract murals of the interior that bring to mind the work of Picasso and Bracque, are stuck all over with painted fans and knicknacks. Only such remote places as are still imbued with the ancient feudal spirit have retained that peculiarly dramatic spirit which is the finest in Yoruba art. There one still finds chiefs and kings who keep their regular craftsmen as the Medici did. They are humble people socially, these carvers and brass-workers; they live in the palaces, and are kept in food and materials by the potentate for whom they work.

In the ancient days, like Gothic craftsmen, they created conscientiously and anonymously. No one knows the names of the African Cellinis, but the king during whose reign they produced is remembered. "It was he who caused the brass pillars to be set up" . . . "he had the walls of the palace set with plaques." . . .

* * *

Quite suddenly this great period came to an end. Slavetraders stimulated the terrible internecine wars that lasted 160 years years, decimating the population and breaking the wide Yoruba Empire into countless small states. By the time that was over, trading and missionizing had established themselves strongly enough in the big centers to discourage any revival of the ancient crafts.

The day of "those horrible idols" was over.

Lately however, craftwork has been reintroduced in a watered-down form into most of the schools. Some—a very few—produce good work, but the subject matter is without appeal to the people of the country. For a contrast to the modern "cat, dog, man" carvings, we may look at the subjects of those old days, when they were appreciated by all and sundry.

Benin work, in its heyday in the fifteenth century, illustrated the things uppermost in the popular mind, and so gives us a fair idea of the life of the times; the king arrayed in his corals, the officers of the state with the insignia of their rank—soldiers, prisoners, slaves, native traders with manillas, Portuguese merchants and priests, and their black converts with crucifixes dangling on their chests. These are the bronzework subjects, mostly in bas-relief panels, that solidly covered the palace walls in Old Benin. Most of them were looted by soldiers of a British punitive expedition about 50 years ago, and accordingly most of them are now in Europe. The carvers hewed chests decorated with hunting scenes, men climbing palm trees with calabashes to tap the palm wine, and fetish people and totemic beasts. The appurtenances of their daily life were evident among the patterns—swords, crossbows, and spears symbolized their love of war, bound prisoners their conquests, mysterious objects used by the white men caught their imagination! On tusks of ivory they chiselled coats of arms, globes, nautical instruments and galleons.

Through former centuries Yoruban art flourished and represented the life of the people. It was their voice. Nowadays, no new patterns are invented, and often the subject matter is copies from old models—memories of things that no longer exist, that have lost all their virility. It is probable that though Westernization has practically exterminated the original culture of the country, and as yet has not put anything satisfactory in its place, there will be a transitional period while the national spirit recuperates and readjusts itself toward a renascence.

'King John' in Lively Return

By Harold Hobson

London

Sometimes, in my less responsible moments, I am inclined to think of Shakespeare as a quarry rather than as a great dramatist. At Stratford, I am afraid, the authorities do not take this view. They tend, in their admirable theater, to present his plays with an even emphasis throughout. To each scene—or so I thought when this summer I saw their productions of "Julius Caesar," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Richard II"—the players and producer give an equal value. There is no light or shade in these productions. There is no subordination of one scene to another, so that, by contrast, the second may bring about a correspondingly larger effect. But of a Tyrone Guthrie production of Shakespeare there is a very different tale to tell, as the spellbound and enchanted audiences of "King John" at the New Theater will readily agree.

For Mr. Guthrie, too, I believe, looks on Shakespeare as a quarry. In him there are the richest stones in the world, but they have to be dug out, selected, fashioned, polished, and set so that their full brilliance is perceived and enhanced. Much in this process has to be discarded and rejected, or reduced to a subordinate place; but the total effect is tremendous. That is how Mr. Guthrie has treated "King John."

* * *

The scenes into which Mr. Guthrie has flung the full force of his Panzer divisions are four—that in which John (Ernest Milton) and the Papal Legate Pandulph (Lewis Casson) strive for the allegiance of Philip of France (Abraham Sofaer); that in which Constance (Sybil Thorndike) learns that Philip has deserted the cause of her son Arthur; that in which John, slyly, and with hesitation, carefully trying each foot of ground before he ventures his full weight upon it, hazards to Hubert de Burgh the suggestion of murder; and finally the passage in which John repudiates Hubert and cynically makes his peace with the Cardinal Legate.

In two of these scenes Mr. Milton achieves what is almost a personal triumph. His portrait of John is throughout fascinating. He sees him as a man of some courage, determination, and an abundant subtlety of wit, as an insolently humorous cynic, but as decayed and rotten inside, almost a Renaissance figure in the contrast between the bizarre brilliance of his outward form and conduct and the degeneracy within. But it is in the scenes with Hubert that these qualities are most strikingly revealed.

* * *

The act in which John pits the sacredness of a recent alliance against the excommunication of the Roman Church as motives affecting the conduct of Philip of France is, on the other hand, a producer's masterpiece. Before the mimic walls of Angiers Philip and John clasp hands, whilst the Cardinal threatens Philip with the excommunication he has already pronounced upon the English King. These two men are brightly isolated from the gloom that envelops the rest of the stage, whilst the splendid vestments of the priest gleam in the half-shadow on the edge of the circle of light.

The strife of Philip's emotions, the struggle between his horror at the church's curse and his recent pledge to John are manifest not only in the agonized sway of his body, the impulsion to break away from the hand clasp which his honor as a soldier tells him to maintain, but also in the shiver and dipping and wheeling of the flags and banners and standards in which Mr. Guthrie interprets the feeling and spirit of the magnificent and tortured scene. Tapestries and painted paper shields, and even pantomime horses are the materials that Mr. Guthrie employs to fill his stage, but so skillful is the use he makes of them that the production gives the impression of a certain lavish splendor. It is undoubtedly one of the finest things that he has ever done.

Chautauqua Singers Excel

By Oscar Thompson

Chautauqua, N. Y.

A week at Chautauqua—any week of the six-weeks' music season here—will provide an answer for the occasional query as to why summer stock opera is not as feasible as the summer stock drama that has become so ubiquitous a feature of the hot weather months in America. That answer is the heartening and pleasurable one of actual performances, week in and week out, with opera and operetta alternating with plays in a comely and well-appointed theater seating some 1,400 persons. Ordinarily, the operas are sold out.

Besides opera, operetta and drama, Chautauqua has a long series of symphony concerts each summer—30 in the current season now nearing its close; also chamber music and choral programs and recitals. In six days this writer has heard "La Bohème," "Mikado," "The Chocolate Soldier" and three symphony programs (one for young people, another propounding the profundities of Beethoven's Ninth), which would be a fairly busy schedule in any musical metropolis. "Traviata" was presented earlier in the season. "The Barber of Seville" is at hand. More symphony programs and a final recital by John Charles Thomas are in store for those who will remain until the end of August.

* * *

An evening in Norton Memorial Hall, where the Chautauqua Opera Company appears regularly on Mondays and Fridays, and the dramatic company from the Cleveland Playhouse on Thursdays and Saturdays, is one spent in professional surroundings, though the singers for the most part are young Americans not yet far advanced in their careers. The performances are in English and are well mounted and well costumed. The theater provides an altogether suitable frame for works that do not call for pomp and spectacle. Some 45 operas and operettas have had performances at Chautauqua since 1929. Of these, fully two-thirds were operas, with only one in three an operetta or a musical comedy.

* * *

Of late years, Albert Stoessel, the general musical director of Chautauqua, has conducted chiefly the symphony concerts, although he has shared with Alfredo Valenti the general direction of the opera company. Mr. Valenti has been the stage manager, with Alberto Bimboni and Gregory Ashman sharing the conducting. Mr. Bimboni takes the operas in most cases and Mr. Ashman the operettas. These are all names identified with opera performances at the Juilliard School in New York and a majority of the young Americans in the company are singers who received much of their training and experience at that institution. Each summer, however, the casts have included one or more singers from the Metropolitan. To some extent the casts have paralleled casts at the Worcester Festival, where some of the same operas have figured under the direction of Mr. Stoessel and Mr. Valenti.

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The performance of "La Bohème" heard by this visitor was a very creditable one, with some first-rate singing by individual members of an ensemble that included Susanne Fisher, Helen van Loon, Donald Dame, Hugh Thompson, Gean Greenwell, John McCrae, David Otto and comedian Warren Lee Terry, with Mr. Bimboni in the pit. As is to be expected when musical comedy or operetta is presented primarily by singers of operatic background, the spoken lines of the Gilbert and Sullivan and the Oskar Straus works fared less well in certain instances than did the recitatives of the Puccini score. Still, it was a pleasure to hear the good voices of Robert Stuart, Joan Peebles, Alice George, Leota Lane, Pauline Pierce, and others in the melodies that ordinarily fare none too well at the hands of typical operetta troopers. Also, Mr. Ashman's musicians were men who play with the symphony. Both Sullivan and Straus gained thereby.

Mr. Stoessel, one of the soundest and most versatile of our American leaders, got altogether praiseworthy results from the Chautauqua Symphony at the concerts of the week under review. With players drawn from the NBC Symphony, the Cleveland, Detroit and other orchestras, and with Mischa Mischakoff as concert master, this is an ensemble capable of meeting acceptably the most exacting tasks a conductor can set for it. The Chautauqua chorus, trained by Walter Howe, and a quartet of soloists made up of Miss van Loon, Miss Peebles, Mr. Dame and Mr. Thompson, joined with the orchestra in a satisfactory projection of the Beethoven Ninth.

Voice Reaches for Bowl's Rim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Lily Pons and her husband, André Kostelanetz, returned to Hollywood Bowl on the night of Aug. 12, for their fifth visit since 1936, when they shattered attendance records for Bowl concerts. No longer billed as a coloratura, the singer was listed simply as a soprano, yet her numbers were no less altitudinous than formerly, and her voice seemed just as ethereal and tenuous. She performed fluid passages with ease, the staccati and trills being especially brilliant. Lyric phrases and lower tones were scarcely audible in the far reaches of the Bowl, causing evident disappointment to hundreds who had come to hear her for the first time. The most acceptable singing was achieved in the aria, Caro nome, from "Rigoletto," "Lo, Here the Gentle Lark," by Bishop, and in excerpts from Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment."

* * *

Mr. Kostelanetz directed the orchestra, disclosing a flair for light music, such as Variations of "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," by Weinberger, and Grofe's "Grand Canyon" Suite. The Weinberger work, heard in the Bowl for the first time, proved to have atmosphere and to speak lightly and pleasantly. Those who have spent at least a day and night on the desert cannot fail to be moved by the fidelity of Grofe's portrayal in the "Grand Canyon" Suite. He has absorbed the mood, entered into its mystery and translated much of its ravishing color and haunting loveliness into grateful sound.

Just why interest for Thursday's concert slackened remains inexplicable, since Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, with Richard Lert, conducting, was billed as soloist. The program began with Bach's Toccata and Fugue in C, transcribed by Leo Weiner, and included the elegant Waltzes from Richard Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier" and the Overture to Cornelius' "The Barber of Baghdad." No cellist can turn a phrase more deftly or imbue it with greater significance than Mr. Piatigorsky. He chose Dvořák's Concerto in B Minor, commemorating the composer's centenary, and gave a memorable performance. The beauty of the Adagio was delicately projected and held the audience in a spell. There was brilliance and to spare in the final Allegro and also in Paganini's "La Campanella" and Weber's Theme and Variations, with piano accompaniment by Fritz Kitsinger. Of quieter nature was an arrangement of Chopin's Nocturne in C Minor.

* * *

Friday night brought John Barbirolli for his second and last appearance of the summer. He chose an all-Tchaikovsky program, with the Fourth Symphony as the principal number. Despite threatening weather, the audience was large, and few left even though raindrops pelted down in the first half of the evening. Mr. Barbirolli seemed unperturbed. He rearranged the players for the opening Serenade for String Orchestra, Op. 48, and achieved some beautiful effects. There were lightness and elegance that imparted distinction, especially in the "Valse" and "Elégie." The pizzicati passages of the scherzo of the symphony were sharply etched.

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo returned to the Bowl on Saturday evening, presenting Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade," "The New Yorker," arranged to music by George Gershwin, and Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite.

Talent Found for Eire's Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The Gaiety Theater has instituted an experiment to discover competent and talented producers and players. Some time ago an arrangement was made with members of the theatrical profession whereby they formed their own companies to present plays in alternate weeks. The management of the theater undertook to provide settings, pay salaries of casts, and be responsible for publicity and advertising.

Under this arrangement, Stanley Illsley, a young English actor who has been in Eire for the past three years, presented "Private Lives," "The Breadwinner," "The Petrified Forest," and "Pygmalion." Shelah Richards, formerly of the Abbey and wife of Denis Johnston, the dramatist, produced "Of Mice and Men"; while T. St. John Barry, formerly of the Gate Theater Productions, staged "Storm in a Teacup" and "The Man with a Load of Mischief."

The experiment has brought to light some promising artists. It has also helped to establish how much real talent is available. The result is that it will now be possible to form at least four companies having headquarters here and visiting Cork, Limerick, Galway, Waterford, and other towns.

The public taste, as revealed by the Gaiety Productions, favors plays of American authorship. There will be a demand, therefore, for such works immediately, and it is hoped that American authors, whose plays were destined for first European production in London, will permit their presentation in Ireland.

In the New Theater Group, Dublin has a promising aggregation modelled on the Provincetown Players. Originally founded in 1938, as a private organization, this group has done some striking work in staging such plays as "Roar, China," "Waiting for Lefty," and "Bury the Dead." Recently it acquired its own premises—an old coach-house which has been transformed into a well-equipped modern theater. All activities, however, have come to an end for the present as, owing to a campaign for conservation, the Electrical Supply Board has refused the theater electric current.

Another experiment was a competition in which each entrant had to impersonate a screen star in his or her best part. The entries were large and some fine acting came to light, with the result that about a dozen potential new artists are now available for stage productions.

J. J. H.

AMUSEMENTS

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Leonidoff's Festival. Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

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At the COOL ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

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The GIRL in the NEWS
at 1:50 3:50 5:50 7:50 9:50 P.M.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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HERE COMES MR. JORDAN
with
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SUNDAY THRU WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24-27

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Mary B. Winslow Presents
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By Noel Coward. Directed by Elizabeth Shay
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MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

NORTH SHORE PLAYERS
MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—FINAL WEEK
Beg. MONDAY, August 25
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in the Riotous Farce
"HER CARDBOARD LOVER"
Evgs. 8:45—55c to $2.20 (Tax Inc.) Phone 2780
Mats. Wed. and Fri., 2:45—55c to $1.65
TONIGHT ONLY! — JANE COWL in "CANDIDA"

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 150,000
Previous day's sales 362,000
1941 volume to date 90,107,229
1940 volume to date 139,544,035

Stock Market Irregular In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Cloudy trends persisted in the stock market today as both bulls and bears conserved their cash pending week-end developments at home and abroad.

The list got off to a hesitant start and, while a number of favorites acquired fractional plus signs, declines were well sprinkled over the ticker tape near the final hour. Dealings were sluggish.

Richfield Oil edged into new high ground for the year and occasional advances were posted for United States Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Western Union, Peoples Gas, Consolidated Edison, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Pepsi-Cola, Eastman Kodak, and Boeing.

General Motors and Chrysler were at a standstill. Backward were Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, Great Northern, Westinghouse, General Electric, and Kennecott.

The war news still was too sketchy to provide much of a speculative stimulant, brokers said. The Federal Reserve Board's announcement of widespread installment credit curbs to take effective Sept. 1 had been fairly well discounted marketwise, it was suggested.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market clung to a narrow course in quiet short-session trading today.

Prices unchanged to a little higher outnumbered the occasional minor losses.

About even to slightly improved were such loans as Rock Island general 4s, North Western 4¾s, Montana Power 3¾s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Texas Corp 3s and Western Manyland 4s. Canadian Pacific perpetual 4s advanced a full point on minor activity.

Some Latin American issues managed to attract attention and get ahead a little, including loans of Brazil, Cuba, and Panama. Milan 6½s lost nearly a point.

United States Governments held about even in both listed and over-the-counter dealings. Activity was small.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In August 16 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged at 89.6 per cent of the 1926 average during the week ended Aug. 16, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

There was a sharp decline in market prices for certain agricultural products, continues the report, while prices were slightly higher for foodstuffs and a wide range of industrial materials. The general level of wholesale prices is now 1.5 per cent above a month ago and 16 per cent above a year ago.

During the week farm products declined 1.6 per cent due to lower prices for grains, livestock and poultry, cotton and fruits and vegetables, while prices of the other major groups, except fuel and lighting materials, averaged slightly higher. The increases ranged from 0.1 per cent for metals and metal products and miscellaneous commodities to 0.6 per cent for foods and building materials.

(1926=100)

Commodity grps	Aug. 16 1941	Aug. 9 1941	Aug. 1 1941	P.C. Changes to Aug. 16 '41 from Aug. 17 1940
All commodities	89.6	89.6	—	+16.1
Farm products	86.4	87.8	— 1.6	+32.3
Foods	86.7	86.2	+ 0.6	+23.7
Hides & leather	110.2	109.9	+ 0.3	+12.8
Textile products	87.4	87.1	+ 0.3	+21.9
Fuel & light mtls	79.5	79.6	— 0.1	+10.9
Metal & products	98.7	98.6	+ 0.1	+ 4.0
Bldg materials	104.8	104.2	+ 0.6	+12.9
Chem & allied	85.9	85.7	+ 0.2	+12.3
Housefurnish'gs	96.4	95.9	+ 0.5	+ 7.1
Misc commod	83.1	83.0	+ 0.1	+ 8.8
Raw materials	86.7	87.4	— 0.8	+24.9
Semimnfd articls	89.5	88.9	+ 0.7	+16.7
Manufact prods	91.3	91.0	+ 0.3	+12.3
Com other than farm products	90.3	90.0	+ 0.3	+13.2
Com other than farm and foods	90.7	90.6	+ 0.1	+10.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Aug. 23

Europe†	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling: Cables†	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2340	.2340	$
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526k	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2386	.2386	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4550	.4550x	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2357x	.2357	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5269	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2535	.2555	*
Shanghai—dol	.0508	.0508	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4758	.4758	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.6925	.6925	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Cotton Gray Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has extended the cotton gray goods price schedule to cover principal types of fine goods, setting ceilings which officials said were about the levels prevailing a month ago. These levels were said to be below most present quotations.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
54⅝	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	54¾	54⅝	54¾	+ ⅛
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49	49	49	A'g 20
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	3	7	6⅞	7	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22	22	22	A'g 22
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	A'g 18
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	3	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 22
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	A'g 22
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	6¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 w w	2	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	5	20¾	20½	20½	A'g 22
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8	8	8	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	160	159⅜	160	A'g 22
12	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	A'g 14
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
8½	5¼	Allied Stores	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	A'g 22
27	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 22
1⅜	1¼	Am Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 21
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	56⅜	59	59	—1
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ae Ch (.60g)	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	A'g 22
55½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	41¾	41⅜	41⅝	A'g 22
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 22
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6½	6½	6½	
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37	37	37	A'g 22
3	1⅜	Am Cable & R	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
93¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	— ¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	A'g 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	72½	72½	72½	A'g 21
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	22	22	22	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	A'g 20
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	109¾	109⅜	109¾	A'g 14
8¾	6½	Am Co(Type(.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 5
8¼	4⅜	Am Comm Al	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1¾	½	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 19
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	4	21¾	21	21	A'g 22
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 22
31½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3½	3½	3½	A'g 22
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	49	48¼	48¼	A'g 22
17⅜	11½	Am Ice	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	A'g 22
24½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
41¼	31¾	Am Internat'l	2	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
13¼	10	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10	10	10	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	A'g 22
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	A'g 21
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	A'g 22
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	A'g 22
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(41ak)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	5	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
4	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 21
55⅜	54	Am Sm&R 1½g	1	417⅜	417⅜	417⅜	
154	138½	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	A'g 12
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	2	42	42	42	A'g 22
28½	19	Am St Fd(1¼g)	3	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	A'g 22
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	1	11	11	11	A'g 21
13½	10	Am Stove (.50g)	2	12	11¾	11¾	A'g 15
20⅜	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	5	91¾	91½	91¾	A'g 21
195⅜	113¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	191¼	19	191¼	A'g 20
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	9	153¾	153½	153¾	+ ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	69½	68⅞	68⅞	A'g 21
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	69¾	69½	69¾	A'g 22
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	A'g 15
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	5½	5½	5½	A'g 22
29⅛	26⅛	Am Viscose (2g	2	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
136	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	116	116	116	A'g 22
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	2	4½	4⅜	4½	
99⅛	82	Am WW1pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	A'g 20
83⅛	51½	Am Woolen	1	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	A'g 22
78¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	5	74¾	74	74¾	— ¾
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	6	6	6	A'g 21
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	7	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 22
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 20
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 13
31	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	4	31	30¾	31	A'g 21
112	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	112	112	112	A'g 22
5½	4	Armour Ill	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
70	60	Arm Ill pf pf1½g	2	64¼	64¼	64¼	A'g 21
24⅜	23	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
9¼	6⅞	Armstrong 1¼g	1	28½	28½	28½	
9¼	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	3	8¼	9⅛	9⅛	A'g 22
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	6	5⅜	5	5	A'g 20
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 18
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 9
25⅛	18	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	A'g 16
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SF (1g)	12	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
28⅛	13½	Atch T&S Fpf(.5)	1	63½	63½	63½	A'g 20
13⅜	13½	All Coast Line	2	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ¼
41½	16½	All G&W Indies	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	A'g 22
24¼	19½	All G&W pf 2½g	1	40	40	40	A'g 21
110¼	107	All Refining (1)	2	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
7½	6⅜	All Refin pf (4)	1	167¾	167¾	167¾	A'g 14
50¼	47½	Atlas Corp (1g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 22
72¼	61	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	A'g 22
9¼	6	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	A'g 15
27⅜	13⅜	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	9	9	9	A'g 19
9¼	2⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 7
		Aviation Corp	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	10	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	A'g 22
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	A'g 22
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 22
10½	7	Barber As (⅓e)	1	9	9	9	— ¼
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9	9	9	A'g 18
10½	7⅞	Barnsdall (.45g)	11	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	25⅞	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 12
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	A'g 21
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	A'g 21
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
8½	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	4	11½	11⅝	11⅝	A'g 14
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	1	37¾	37½	37¾	A'g 21
207⅜	133¼	Benef Ind (.85g)	1	151½	151½	151½	— ¼
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	53	53	53	A'g 22
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	A'g 22
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	3	68½	68⅜	68½	— ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122¼	122¼	122¼	A'g 22
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (.5g)	1	30½	30½	30½	A'g 22
23	16½	Black & Deck (2)	7	22½	22½	22½	A'g 22
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	A'g 22
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15	15	15	A'g 15
19⅛	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	3	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
35	25¼	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	28	28	28	A'g 18
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	A'g 20
20¼	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	5	20	19¾	19¾	
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	6	18½	18⅜	18½	A'g 22
3¾	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 18
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¼	31½	31¼	A'g 20
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	2	4	4	4	A'g 22
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	50	50	50	A'g 22
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	A'g 21
25⅜	21⅝	Bkly & Q Trans	32	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	A'g 21
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	41	6½	6⅜	6⅜	A'g 20
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 14
24¼	20	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 22
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	A'g 22
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
33¾	27¼	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 14
20⅞	15¾	Burlmg (.95g)	2	19	19	19	
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 13
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	A'g 22
9¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
23	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)r	1	22	22	22	A'g 16
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	
11⅞	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10½	10½	10½	A'g 21
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	2	10	10	10	A'g 18
		C					
22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	A'g 22
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1⅛	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	2	7	7	7	
14⅞	10¼	Camph Wy(.85g)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	A'g 22
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 19
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	A'g 21
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	28	28	28	A'g 21
31	21½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	79	79	79	+ ¼
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	47¾	47½	47½	A'g 22
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
10⅜	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	9	8⅞	8¾	8¾	A'g 21
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 22
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 15
13	4¼	Cent Violetta S	8	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅜	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	33	33	33	
21¾	15¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 22
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 22
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 16
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	5	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100½	100½	100½	A'g 20
37⅛	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
13¼	⅞	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 21
5¾	1⅝	Chi & E Ill A	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
3	1¼	Chi Great West	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 22
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	A'g 21
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	5	19	19	19	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41	41	41	+1
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	A'g 22
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 22
9½	8⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 22
14¼	10¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9⅛	9	9	A'g 18
27⅛	1⅛	Chickasha (¼g)	2	13	13	13	A'g 8
72⅛	55	Childs Co	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
10¾	8¾	Chrysler (4½g)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
37⅛	2¼	City I & F (.90g)	5	10½	10½	10½	
40½	30¼	City Stores	3	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	A'g 21
33¾	24½	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	
27⅛	26⅞	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	2	28	27	27	A'g 20
57¾	28½	Climax M (1.20)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
106	87	Cluett P (1¼g)	1	36	36	36	A'g 21
62½	60	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	94	94	94	+ ¾
147⅜	111⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	A'g 15
104	100¾	Colgate-P (½a)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
10¼	18⅛	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	A'g 22
20	14	Collins & A 2¾g	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
21¾	14¾	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
21	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	4	15¾	15¼	15¼	
4⅞	2½	Col Br B (1.35g)	2	15⅝	15½	15½	A'g 20
82⅛	73	Col G&E (.10g)	12	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	74	74	74	A'g 21
26¾	21¼	Colum Pict	2	7½	7¼	7½	
83	69⅞	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	26	27	+1½
31	21¾	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	A'g 14
104	99⅜	Coml Credit (3)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
107⅜	102½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	30	30	30	A'g 15
117⅜	83⅜	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	104	104	104	A'g 22
⅛	⅛	Com Tr cv pf(4¼)	3	104	104	104	
65⅜	49	Coml Solv (¾g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
20⅛	24¼	Com'th & South	15	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4	3	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	— ⅝
18½	11	Com Edis (1.80)	13	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
40¼	22½	Conde Nast(¼g)	3	3½	3½	3½	A'g 15
15⅞	10½	Congoleum (1)	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¾	Cons Airc (2g)	8	38½	38	38¼	— ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Cop (½g)	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9½	8⅛	Cons Ed (1.60)	8	17⅜	17½	17⅜	
11¼	½	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
11¼	7¼	Con Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	A'g 12
31⅛	21¼	Cons F pf (3¼k)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
6½	5¼	Cons Laundries	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 21
31⅛	¾	Consol Oil (½)	8	6	5⅞	6	
30	15¼	Con RR Cuba pf	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
106⅜	99	Consol'n Coal	1	6⅞	6½	6½	A'g 20
16½	12½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28	28	28	A'g 20
51¼	43⅜	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102	102	102	A'g 22
107	79	Container (¾g)	3	15¼	15	15

Commerce and Finance

Buying Wave Continues Uninterrupted Throughout Country

Business and Industry

More Taxes Unnecessary, Says Babson

By Roger Babson

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The chief discussion in Washington and Ottawa today is over taxes. Even "price control" is secondary, as one purpose of taxation is to keep people from now rushing to buy goods. Some change from a few years ago when governments were urging us all to buy more! Guess if the politicians let us alone at all times to learn by experience the nation would be better off in the end.

My purpose this week, however, is not to discuss the pros and cons of proposed tax bills, but to show readers how much they are already paying in taxes. I must, however, say that the proposed "joint husband and wife tax return" is vicious, unmoral and unfair. If $300,000,000 more is needed it should be raised by higher excise taxes on things responsible for crime. Crime alone is costing the United States and Canada $18,000,000,000 a year.

A serious offense is committed in the United States every 21 seconds or a total of 1,517,026 major crimes. This averages one for every 87 persons, includes a felonious homicide every 44 minutes, a robbery every 10 minutes, an auto theft every 3 minutes, a burglary every 1 2-3 minutes, and a larceny every 35 seconds. Fifty per cent of the criminals are under 25 years of age. Let us also remember that the fire losses alone last year would have purchased 45 great cruisers for the U. S. Navy and 5 for Canada. In other words, if we all would get busy to eliminate crime, our taxes need really not cost us anything.

Taxes Now Paid

Already now 35 per cent of what we pay in rent goes to taxes. When buying a loaf of bread now, 20 per cent goes for direct taxes and 25 per cent for indirect or a total of 45 per cent. From every $100 we now pay for clothes, the tax collectors take 52 different kinds of taxes. U. S. taxes averaged last year $109 for every man, woman and child, according to the Committee of Americans, 122 East 42nd St., New York City.

Every time we pay an electric light bill we are giving $1 out of every $6 of it toward taxes. . . . An average of $13 is paid yearly in taxes by every telephone user. . . . The housewife pays $1 in taxes out of every $4 she spends. . . . There are over 140 different taxes figured in the cost of a pair of shoes—even for the baby. . . . The cost of the average car is paid out all over again every four years by taxes the motorist pays in operating it. Railroads' taxes have more than doubled since 1916—now about 1-3 of our fare is taxes, and so on.

The American Federation of Investors of Chicago shows that the corporations owned by 7,118,000 stockholders paid an average tax of $3.00 per common share, or almost double the amount paid in dividends. If these companies could have paid taxes only on their property, either these 7,118,000 stockholders could have received $329 more in dividends or else each employee could have received $600 more per year in salary. With lower taxes you would get more interest on savings accounts and lower life insurance costs.

Eliminate Tax-Exempts

I am not now asking that taxes be reduced, but I do say it is unfair to increase them. It would be far better to eliminate all "tax-exempts." Existing state, local, and U. S. government securities total $20,000,000,000 with over a billion new ones being issued each year. It seems unfair not to tax all securities alike. If these were taxed—at least the new ones issued—this would be another solution to our problem.

We cannot have prosperity by putting a ball and chain on employers. No sensible farmer puts a check rein on a horse hauling a heavy load. "We cannot lift wage workers up by pulling wage payers down." There is today a scarcity of skilled workers; but many people are still looking for jobs. Let us, therefore, encourage more men to become employers by making it easier—instead of harder—for them.

The elimination of tax-exempts should help employment. Rich people would then quit burying their money in tax-exempt bonds. They would put their money to work building more factories, stores and other enterprises which give employment. There is enough money in the U. S. and Canada to give everyone of good character a good living. One difficulty is that this money is in "tax-raid shelters" afraid to go to work. Let's stop our tax blitzkrieg and give this money confidence to come out and serve the nation.

Spend More on Research

If statesmen would spend 1-10th of their time in developing new uses for waste products—instead of increasing taxes—no increase in tax rates would now be necessary. As often said, the chances for increased income and employment through research are beyond the fondest dreams. It is our only hope for preventing a post-war collapse.

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Revamping of Defense Buying Is Designed to Meet Problems

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Current revamping of defense buying is designed to meet two problems.

One is the near-term prospect of work for 10 industries, 5000 factories, and 2,000,000 men, due to shortage of raw materials sidetracked into defense by priorities.

The other is the fact that out of $46,000,000,000 so far authorized by Congress for defense, almost half, or $22,000,000,000, still remains to be contracted for, and the demand is increasingly for more speed and more action.

The effort is to solve both problems at the same time by finding ways to put the 10 industries, 5,000 factories, and 2,000,000 men to work on defense business.

Simplest proposal (simplest to state, not easiest to carry out) is for intensive "scheduling" of the movement of available materials so as to make them go farther. The priorities system is still so loose that some defense industries are able to accumulate or hold substantial inventories, "just in case." On the other hand, many non-defense plants face shut-down for lack of almost incredibly small amounts of certain essential materials—a few hundred pounds here and there of nickel, alloy steel, aluminum, zinc, or other scarce metals.

Should Check Items

If Washington were to keep meticulous and itemized track of inventories, so as to prevent defense industries from using their priorities privileges to accumulate more inventory than is immediately necessary, considerable amounts of these scarce items could be released for those non-defense factories which need only small amounts of scarce items to keep large numbers of persons employed.

This is already done in aluminum, makers of which must report monthly every pound delivered so that OPM officials see whether defense takers are taking more than their needs. This is comparatively easy because so far there has been only one supplier of aluminum. Much more elaborate checking would be necessary where materials under priority are delivered by many producers to many users. Nevertheless such checking, of "scheduling," might relieve a good deal of prospective "priorities unemployment."

Another plan is to speed up subcontracting or farming-out. Of some $3,500,000,000 of contracts let in the last two months, only $26,000,000 was contracted out, despite the fact that many leading firms like Pratt & Whitney and Sperry have carried sub-contracting to a fine art. One possibility is to make a certain amount of sub-contracting compulsory. Another is to set such a time-limit on contracts that the prime contractor will have to contract out a good part of the business in order to get the order filled on time. Still another is to authorize the Army and Navy to compensate prime contractors for the extra cost of sub-contracting part of the order.

Two other proposals would open the door to more direct bids from the "little fellows." One would be the breaking up of contracts into smaller lots. Another would be to lower to $500 the size of orders which can be given without a direct contract. The minimum is now $10,000. Many small shops would like to bid but hesitate because of the dangers of trying and failing on a firm contract.

A much more important proposal is to cut out the heavy reliance today on competitive bidding. Granting of orders merely on the basis of the lowest bid was a protection against the wastes of the cost-plus contracts of World War I, but has proved satisfactory only because the defense program has not hitherto aimed at using the entire available capacity of American business. Giving contracts simply to the lowest bidders has now absorbed most of the low-cost capacity of the country. It has also brought over-concentration of orders, both geographically and by companies. The proposal is to permit negotiated contracts, even at as much as 15 per cent above the going price, in order to put to work plants hitherto working on non-defense business and so liable to considerable cost and loss in acquiring the know-how for armament business. Such contracts would be handled with the co-operation of OPM's Defense Contract Service and also of the priorities branch of its labor division.

Two other methods are being developed to bring small plants into the defense program. One is the use of the "defense clinic," as recently in New York and Brooklyn, where agents of large prime contractors were brought into contact with hundreds of small manufacturers eager to learn how and where to get defense sub-contracts.

Pool Facilities

The other is the formation of local "pools" of small manufacturers with available facilities. The National Association of Manufacturers has been working in this direction for some time. Notable pools have been formed in York, Pennsylvania, and in New England, where such efforts at co-operation have been organized ever since the late 1920's, when the exodus of a good deal of business led to the formation of the New England Council and later of various state agencies for the pooling of information about available New England manufacturing facilities.

Still another approach is the reasonable demand of the American Federation of Labor that the Government undertake the training for defense jobs of workers displaced by priorities. OPM's Labor Division has gone to work on this plan, called the "Buffalo scheme" because of a program in that city under which 3,600 men displaced from a Chevrolet plant are to be re-trained under the joint supervision of the U. S. Employment Service, union representatives, and the local defense plants' personnel managers. Some blend of dismissal-compensation and re-training service is likely to be worked out by OPM's Labor Division, which naturally looks at the problem from the point of view of the workmen faced with "priorities unemployment."

In its larger implications the whole situation casts an interesting light on the trend toward cartelization or centralization of industrial control. For years the New Deal has been, on the one hand, busy using the anti-trust law to create more little businesses by Thurman Arnold's "atomization" or "pulverization" program for big business—"making little ones out of big ones"—while on the other hand Washington has been trying to help little business out of its competitive difficulties by tax adjustments and easy credit through the Federal Reserve Banks and the RFC.

Comes the defense program, however, and big business appears as much the more convenient and efficient agent for quick and efficient handling of the work in hand. Meantime the anti-trust laws have been made so dangerous by recent Supreme Court decisions and by Department of Justice use of the consent decree that many co-operative business devices like trade associations which would have been highly useful for allocating defense orders, materials, etc., are afraid of or prevented from performing this function.

Then comes the danger of "priorities unemployment," which is in effect a problem in the organization and rationalization of industry so that quick change-overs can be effected and maximum capacity used—and the lack of rationalization, cartelization, organization and combination of business which would have developed if it had not been overwhelmed by the wave of the managerial revolution, threatens widespread unemployment until ad hoc solutions can be put together out of whole cloth.

Takes New Post

Milton W. Lightcap

Appointed Sales Manager of the newly created Painter and Maintenance Division of the Devoe & Raynolds Co. Mr. Lightcap has been in charge of Maintenance Sales and has been with the company just over a year. Formerly he was head of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's maintenance division.

Retail Sales 22 to 30 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The tempo of retail trade accelerated still further this week as the forward buying wave continued uninterrupted throughout the country, Dun & Bradstreet said in the weekly review.

"Record demand was rapidly reducing stocks, and sales in many durable goods were limited only by the ability to obtain merchandise," the agency said. "Wholesalers' order-backlogs reached a new high. Influenced by the growing threat of potential and actual shortages, jobbers, manufacturers, and Government agencies moved to tighten allocations and restrictions on customers' orders.

"A second week of cool weather stimulated the seasonal upturn in fall apparel and shoe activity. However, consumers continued to concentrate heavily on durable goods, spurred to greater forward buying efforts by a proposal to limit installment credit, a 10 per cent cut in gasoline supplies in the East and slowing deliveries in a number of lines.

"The general sales improvement over last year held at 22 to 30 per cent, the widest margin for the year to date, although reports from some regions spoke of narrowing gains, reflecting an upturn in activity at this time a year ago. Percentage sales increases for the major regions were estimated as follows: South, 25 to 35; Midwest, 24 to 30; Southwest, 23 to 32; New England, 24 to 29; East 20 to 24; Pacific Coast, 24 to 27, and Northwest, 18 to 21."

On the wholesale front the review said additional price increases and restrictions on buying featured activity. Unprecedented high backlogs accumulated as retailers pressed to place still further them large commitments in order to obtain at least partial delivery.

U. S. Buys Cheese and Eggs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced the purchase of 1,329,000 pounds of American cheese, 5,580 cases of eggs, and 2,104,000 pounds of dried pears. It was assumed that the purchases were made for Britain.

Heads Radio Group

National

W. A. Coogan

Reappointed Chairman of the Radio Manufacturers Association Export Committee. Mr. Coogan is foreign sales manager of Hygrade Sylvania Corp.

Approval of Income Tax Exemptions Reduction Seen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—After hearing 150 witnesses suggest revision in the record-breaking $3,236,700,000 tax bill, the Senate Finance Committee arranged to conclude public testimony today and then add at least $300,000,000 to the House-approved tax load.

In the two weeks of hearings, the committee has heard requests for exemptions or modifications from practically every group affected by the measure. Chairman Walter George (D) Georgia, however, told reporters today there was slight chance that the committee would change the fundamental tax philosophy of the House bill.

There was general agreement that the committee would approve President Roosevelt's and the Treasury's recommendation, rejected by the House, that personal income tax exemptions be reduced from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons and from $800 to $750 for single individuals.

Such a broadening of the income tax base would bring about 6,000,000 additional persons under the income tax structure. For those already paying taxes, it would mean an additional payment of approximately $50 for bottom-bracket married persons and an extra contribution of about $5 for lower-bracket single persons.

One dissenter to the current base-broadening proposal was Senator Robert La Follette (Prog) Wisconsin, long-time advocate of lower tax exemptions. Senator La Follette said that while he approved the principle of base-broadening he believed it should be undertaken in connection with a scientific revision of the whole tax structure.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) Michigan, a member of the finance committee, announced last night that he would offer an amendment to incorporate some form of general sales tax in the pending bill. The levy would exempt food, clothing and medicine, and would impose a rate designed to raise approximately $500,000,000 annually. Senator Vandenberg's colleague, Senator Prentiss Brown (D) Michigan, will propose a "selective sales tax" under which various luxury items would be added to the present list of so-called "nuisance" levies.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 17

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

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Market Value Of Corn Crop Rises Sharply

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—With farmers being urged to convert surplus feed stocks into essential livestock products as rapidly as possible, the new corn crop, now nearing ripening stage, today promised to double, at least, feeders' supplies of principal grains by fall and to pour more wealth into the corn belt than any harvest in four years.

Since mid-July a 5-cent price rise has added more than $100,000,000 to the market value of the bumper corn crop, which has been reduced slightly in size. Corn is selling around 75 cents in Chicago compared with 60 cents or below a year ago. Corn for delivery in December and May is quoted above 80 cents.

Market Value Rises

On the basis of current prices the new corn crop, therefore, has a market value in excess of $1,800,000,000, compared with about $1,500,000,000 for the 1940 crop. Only a small percentage of corn is marketed as grain, however. Most is fed to livestock, which normally increases its market value.

The new crop is estimated around 2,479,000,000 bushels, taking into consideration deterioration due to heat and drought up to mid-August. Production last year totaled 2,449,200,000 bushels and the average for 1930-39 was 2,307,452,000.

New corn will be piled on a carryover, which, while possibly not as big as that of a year ago, will be much above average. In addition, producers have the largest oats supply on record, estimated at about 1,370,000,000 bushels, the biggest barley crop in years, estimated at 346,000,000 bushels, and large stocks of hay and other feed.

Total supply of feed to meet increased livestock requirements is expected to be near 126,000,000 tons, or 4,000,000 more than last year and 18,000,000 more than the 1928-32 average. Disappearance, however, is expected to be greater than last season, although the nation's livestock population on January 1, exclusive of poultry, was about 1 per cent less than a year earlier.

Hogs Heavier

However, grain men pointed out that hogs are being fattened to heavier weights than a year ago while there are more cattle on feed in corn belt states than at any time since 1934, the total being 17 per cent greater than a year ago. The spring pig crop was unusually large and a substantial increase in fall farrowings compared with a year ago is anticipated.

Producers have been withdrawing 1940 corn from Government loans and the Commodity Credit Corporation has sold more than 50,000,000 bushels of its stocks since early in the year. Recently the Government raised the price on this corn moving into consumption to a basis of 77 cents for No. 2 yellow here, or slightly above the spot market.

Cooler weather and rains and some expansion of country sales were price depressing factors this week, offsetting feeding demand, reduced crop estimates and price supporting Government policies.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., Bridgeport Brass Co., Continental-Diamond Fibre Co., Ex-Cell-O Corp., General Railway Signal Co., Holland Furnace Co., Lone Star Cement Corp., Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp., and United Carbon Co. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, August 25

Atlantic Refining Co. (4% Pfd. Conv. "A") (10 A. M.)
Bridgeport Brass Co. (Com.) (3 P. M.)
Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. ($5 Pfd. (9:15 A. M.)
Holland Furnace Co. (Com.) (10 A. M.)
Myers (F. E.) & Bro. Co. (Com.) (10:30 A. M.)
Waldorf System, Inc. (Com.) (1 P. M.)

Tuesday, August 26

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. (Com.) (10:30 A. M.)
Arnold Constable Corp. (Com.) (4 P. M.)
Bond Stores, Inc. (Com.) (3 P. M.)
Carpenter Steel Co. (Com.) (9:30 A. M.)
Continental-Diamond Fibre Co. (Com.) (2 P. M.)
Electric Power & Light Corp. ($7 & $6 Pfd.) (3:15 P. M.)
Ex-Cell-O Corp. (Com.) (10 A. M.)
General Theatres Equipment Corp. (Com.) (4 P. M.)
Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 P. M.)
Schenley Distillers Corp. (Pfd.) (2:30 P. M.)

Wednesday, August 27

American Power & Light Co. ($5 Pfd.) (11:30 A. M.)
American Tobacco Co. (6% Pfd.) (11 A. M.)
Black & Decker Mfg. Co. (Com.) (3:30 P. M.)
Great Western Sugar Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 A. M.)
Helme (Geo. W.) Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (11 A. M.)
Hercules Powder Co. (Com.) (10 A. M.)
Indianapolis Power & Light Co. (5¼% Cum. Pfd. & Com.) (11 A. M.)
International Salt Co. (Com.) (2 P. M.)
International Silver Co. (7% Pfd.) (10:45 A. M.)
Lone Star Cement Corp. (Com.) (9 A. M.)
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 A. M.)
South Porto Rico Sugar Co. (8% Pfd. & Com.) (10:30 A. M.)
Wheeling Steel Corp. ($5 Conv. Prior Pfd.) (10:30 A. M.)

Thursday, August 28

American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. (Com.) (2:30 P. M.)
American Home Products Corp. (Com.) (9:30 A. M.)
American Locomotive Co. (7% Pfd.) (3 P. M.)
American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (3:30 P. M.)
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 A. M.)
Commercial Credit Co. (4½% Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (2 P. M.)
Commercial Investment Trust Corp. ($4.25 Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (4 P. M.)
General Railway Signal Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (2 P. M.)
United Carbon Co. (Com.) (11 A. M.)

Union Tank Car Net

CHICAGO (AP)—Union Tank Car Company reported consolidated net income for the six months ended June 30 of $1,384,241 equal to $1.15 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,074,968, or 89 cents a share, for the corresponding period of 1940.

Economics in Switzerland Affected by Labor Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN — Switzerland is experiencing an acute seasonal labor shortage in the hay fields owing to the continued practice of keeping the Army mobilized, with the result that newspapers are carrying urgent appeals for all those having free time to offer their services in the harvesting of this crop.

It is declared the duty of everyone in the above category to help the fatherland by volunteering to relieve farm families when their men folk are in the Army. "Young people, girls, and women," the notices state, are the classes designated in the present instance for work on farms which, they are told, constitutes such a pressing need that applications should be filed immediately at the nearest village agency established for this purpose.

Employed on Farms

The "Junglinge" (young people) are presumably secondary school children, for those beyond that grade in gymnasiums from 17 years up are also encouraged to spend their summer holiday in the hay fields. One branch in the Army designated the "Hilfsdienst" (help service) composed of men disqualified from active service, will be employed on farms continuously from the first of July to the middle of September.

Switzerland's deep protected valleys and high mountain meadows make the haying season a lengthy undertaking with the first and lowest crop harvested about the middle of June.

Before the War, the Swiss Government instituted numerous projects calculated to alleviate an unemployment problem until business should again absorb the slack in the labor market. Since then a drastic reversal of conditions, resulting from the exigencies of a war economy, has impelled local and cantonal authorities to discontinue all unnecessary construction, with an eye toward reallocation of funds and also because workers could not be found even if they were wanted.

To the casual observer, much of this new activity would not be apparent for it is beyond his customary haunts. On the outer fringe of one village and cunningly camouflaged are the entrances to four deep caves blasted in solid rock along the base of a mountain. Day and night shifts drive the caverns deeper which, it is reported, are to be used by the military telephone exchange in the event of hostilities.

Food Warehouses

Some of these underground repositories constitute extensive military depots and food warehouses, a tangible measure of insurance against possible future untoward circumstances. General Guisan's recent warning to waste no time in going to a "schutzraum" at the first sound of a siren makes the current tunneling operations seem decidedly worthwhile.

The decision reached some months ago to build complete airports in central Switzerland constitutes another enterprise making heavy inroads on labor reserves. Air fields, hangars and repair shops are all located in military zones, areas policed and not open to civilian inspection. Concrete block houses are under construction along country roads, their thick cement roofs reinforced with curved steel rods.

These measures, designed to strengthen the country's defenses, are correlated in the economic field by stringent supervision of goods and commodities which not infrequently results in more comprehensive rationing.

New products appearing on ration cards are coffee, tea and cocoa. Two interchangeable coupons, each one good for 100 grams (1-5 lb) of coffee or cocoa, or 25 grams of tea, are the months quota for a person. The decree forbidding the sale of canned beans is said to result from two considerations; namely the need to conserve all metals and because this food constitutes what amounts to an evasion, since dried beans have long occupied a place on ration cards.

Food Prices Rise

Last Spring bakers were permitted either to charge a stipulated percentage more for patisserie, or to make the pieces smaller. The latter alternative was chosen as the lesser of two evils. Now the Government has advanced the price of individual cakes and cookies from 10 centimes each to 15, or two for .25. Pastries formerly selling for 20 centimes are now .25, leaving among afternoon tea specialties only the various kinds of sweet rolls and breakfast "weggli" not affected by the new ruling.

Bake shop proprietors expect in the near future that their line of tea goods will suffer drastic reductions, possibly limiting this class of patisserie to one or two days a week which will further restrict sales in a business already under orders to remain closed one day each week.

It is quite definitely predicted that potato flour will appear in the single flour mixture to be doled out in the Autumn. Some bakers are pessimistic over the quality of bread this combination will make, for the use of potato flour is generally believed to result in a heavy loaf. Consolation, however, is derived from the fact that this coming brand will still produce more palatable, less solid bread than was possible with the corn flour blend during the World War.

These are some of the problems faced by the little Swiss Democracy whose geographic frontiers scan only totalitarian horizons, and whose ever contracting economic frontiers demand more sacrifices from a people ready to risk much that they may retain their greatest possession—freedom.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The ever-increasing war expenditure naturally keeps the problem of inflation continuously before the public eye. Experts state and restate their viewpoints, which generally appear to differ according to their interpretation of what actually constitutes inflation, and according to the relations between expenditure and savings at the moment they draw their conclusions.

One of the most recent and authoritative statements on the subject has been made by Prof. Henry Clay, well-known economist and an Adviser to the Bank of England. He maintains that an inflationary movement is unlikely to be prevented by the recent increase in taxation, since it does not control the prices-wages position, unless, he points, this increase "will effectively prevent any inflation of the free income of the class with more than, say, £500 a year, and therefore of the prices of commodities they are accustomed to buy. But it does little to force a curtailment of expenditure by wage earners and nothing to prevent either the further rise of wage rates where labor is scarce, or the levelling up of wage rates where wages have lagged behind the general movement.

Price, Wage Control Key

"The prevention of inflation from now on, rests, not with the Chancellor (of the Exchequer), but with the Ministers responsible for price and wage control. With prices so largely based on costs, and wages, the chief elements in costs, free to rise, a general upward movement of prices would offset the recent increase in taxation, and simultaneously widen the gap between Government expenditure and revenue, and expend the volume of free income at the disposal of private individuals."

This important issue of wage increases under the present wartime conditions was stressed in the recent Government White Paper. But the immediate response from the Trade Union movement indicated that while the position was clearly realized, the workers' representatives reject stabilization of wages along government lines.

Examining the relationship between taxation and savings, it has been ascertained that the increase in direct taxation between 1938 and 1940 rose by £376,000,000, while the increases during the same period amounted to £150,000,000, in salaries, and £336,000,000, in profits and interests. Since only 6,000,000 of the 23,000,000 income-receivers paid income tax in 1940 —the exemption limit was then £2.10s. for a single man and £4 for a married man.

Tax on Profiteers

The increases in direct taxation were met chiefly by the profits and interest class. But this same class has had its spendable income greatly reduced by the new taxation so that the only other source from which there can be greater spending power is that of the wage earners. Hence, it is argued, there lies the danger of inflation.

The "small" man's savings still continue to roll in at a high rate, though the total does not yet seem to be sufficient to offset the inflation fears. During the last six months of 1940, they totaled £269,200,000, and for the first half of this year they had increased to £336,900,000. But it is almost impossible to form a judgment as to inflationary tendencies, since these savings figures include sums which are not current savings (requisitioned securities, etc.) and other savings are still going on through bank and savings bank deposits, etc.

The note circulation, on the other hand, continues to rise to fresh record levels. After explaining away earlier increases satisfactorily, one financial expert has come to the conclusion that in recent months increase has been simply an automatic reflection of the expansion in the national income and wages, so that "unlike last year's upward movement, it must be regarded definitely as an inflationary symptom.

Auto Makers Welcome Quota Announcement

DETROIT (AP)—While the effects of Thursday's orders for an immediate 26.5 per cent curtailment in passenger production will not be noticeable until well into November, the announcement of definite production quotas for the first four months of the new model year was welcomed throughout the manufacturing division of the industry.

The car manufacturers pointed out that the fixing of individual quotas will enable the various producers to make plans for the period covered by the allocation order not only in the processing of materials on hand, but also in fixing work schedules and in preparing to carry out an earlier edict for the elimination of all nonfunctional brightwork on the new models.

Boosts Schedules

The automobile producers generally had expected an aggregate output allocation of 800,000 cars during the first four months. Thus the decision to permit production of 817,000 passenger vehicles along with a sharp stepping up of truck assemblies brought no disappointment. Many plans related to production, however, had to await the determination of definite and individual company quotas.

Announcemnt that ultimate curtailment for the 1942 model period may cut passenger car output to approximately 2,150,000 vehicles, or 50 per cent under the 1941 model year total also was not expected. There are many among the car makers and trade experts who regard expectations of an eventual 50 per cent curtailment as an optimistic view of the outlook.

In discussions that already have taken place consideration was given to the effects upon employment and the Nation's motor transport requirements of a curtailment of as much as 75 per cent as well as a complete, if temporary, cessation of all passenger car output later in the model year.

Unemployment Estimates

Until such time as the defense industries can absorb them, from 90,000 to 200,000 automobile factory workers will be made idle by the production curtailment, according to labor laders.

These leaders intimated that in factories that have been working 44 to 48 hours a week during the recent heavy production months, a spreading of work may be achieved by reducing weekly working averages to 32 hours. With a prospective production curtailment that will become progressively deeper after November schedules have been filled, however, most labor union heads expect the work spreading program to be only partially successful.

Firms Enjoined From Price-Fixing On Vital Tool Part

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Three machine manufacturers were enjoined from limiting the sale and fixing the price of a milling machine part vital to defense industry under terms of a consent injunction decree entered today by Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan.

The companies, Kearney & Trecker Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.; Cincinnati Milling Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., were named in a civil injunction suit instituted by Daniel Britt, head of the Justice Department's Chicago anti-trust office.

The suit alleged the three concerns controlled a patent on a vital working part, used widely on metal work in the manufacture of automobiles, tanks and airplanes.

It also alleged that although 20 concerns applied for licenses to manufacture the part since 1925, only three obtained licenses, yet under a German patent obtained by the three defendant companies its free manufacture in Germany was permitted.

The Government contended the alleged restricting of manufacture and attendant price fixing constituted violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Need for Steel Scrap Is Urgent

CLEVELAND (AP)—Scrap iron stocks will be exhausted and the steel industry will be forced to curtail open hearth furnace schedules within seven to eight weeks unless the flow of scrap is speeded, Daily Metal Trade said.

Declaring this to be the most urgent need of the Nation's steelmakers, the publication added:

"No one of the various suggestions for expanding the amount of available scrap is the complete answer to the problem of providing an adequate volume of old material, but all will help. For weeks scrap has been consumed at a faster rate than it has been furnished the mills. There is no time to be wasted."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Defense officials have called about 150 iron and steel scrap brokers and representatives of steel mills and foundries to meet here next Wednesday and seek means of increasing supplies of scrap.

Department Store Sales Up 40 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Aug. 16 were 40 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended Aug. 9 sales were 46 per cent above last year, and in the four weeks ended Aug. 16 they averaged 35 per cent more than in the similar period last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, gains last week over a year ago included:

Boston 41, New York 42, Philadelphia 49, Cleveland 54, Richmond 45, Atlanta 33, Chicago 37, St. Louis 42, Kansas City 29, Dallas 39, and San Francisco 31 per cent. No figure was available for the Minneapolis district.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change	—.03	.05	—.05
Today's close*	125.87	30.20	18.31
Previous close	125.84	30.15	18.26
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.84	16.82

*Preliminary.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 2½s 58-56	104.17	104.17	104.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
12 Alleghany cv 5s '44	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
12 Alleghany 5s '0 st	63⅞	63¾	63¾
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	105	105	105
5 Am & For P5s 2030	61½	61½	61½
2 Am T & T 3½s '43	101	101	101
4 Am T & T 3⅜s '61	109	109	109
30 Am T & T 3s '56 wi	111	110⅞	110⅞
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95	90	90	90
5 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	90	90	90
1 A C Line clt 4s 52	70	70	70
6 A C Line 4½s 64	62	62	62
5 A C Line 5s 45	90½	90½	90½
1 B&O 95 st C	38¼	38¼	38¼
2 B&O cv 60 st	31	31⅞	32
6 B&O 4s 48	61¼	61	61
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
7 BO S W 50 st	43½	43⅜	43⅜
3 Balg & Ak 4½ 45 51 st	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	107	106⅞	106⅞
2 Boston & Me 4s 60	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106¼	106	106
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94	94	94
3 Buf R & P 57 st	40½	40½	40½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 Can Pac 5s 54	83¾	83½	83¾
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	80	80	80
18 Can Pac 4s perp	65¼	64¾	65¼
3 Celanese 3s 55	100¾	100¾	100¾
13 Gen of Ga cn 5s 45	14½	14½	14½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71	71	71
2 Champion P&F 4¾s50	107	107	107
3 C&O 3½s 96 D	104½	104⅜	104½
3 Chi & Alton 3s 49 9	17	17	17
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76¼	76¼	76¼
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	69	69	69
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	93	93	93
5 Chi & E Ill inc '97	30	30	30
15 Chi&NW 6½s '36	34½	34½	34½
15 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20¾	20¾	20¾
25 Chi&NW 4¾s '87	29	29	29
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	19	19	19
10 Chi&NW 4s '87	28¼	28¼	28¼
5 CRI & P 4½s '52A	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
37 CRI & P 4s '88	23	22⅞	22⅞
10 Cri & P 4s '88 reg	20	20	20
14 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	13⅜	13½	13½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Childs Co 5s '43	43	43	43
2 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	75	75	75
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	109	109	109
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	74¼	74¼	74¼
7 Col & So 4½s '80	21¾	21½	21¾
2 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 ComlMack inc 69ww	57½	57	57½
2 Con Edis 3¼s' 46	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
6 el & Hud rfg 4s '43	53¾	53⅜	53¾
3 D & R G 4s '36	16½	16½	16½
44 D & R G West 5s '78	16	15½	16
2 Det Ed 4s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	31¼	31¼	31¼
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	31¼	31¼	31¼
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	91	91	91
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
1 Erie&Jer 6s '55	95	95	95
7 Erie 4s '95	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Fed Lt&Tr 6s '54B	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100¾	100½	100¾
2 Gt Nor 4s '46	97	97	97
2 GBay&W deb B	10	10	10
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s52A	38¾	38¾	38¾
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43	42½	42½
4 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s'81	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
15 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	51½	51½	51½
18 ICA-CSL&NO 4½s 63	41⅝	41¾	41¾
1 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	24½	24½	24½
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Int Gt Nor 4½s 6s 52	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
1 Int T&T 5s 55	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Kanaw & Mich 4s 90	89	89	89
12 Lac Gas 5½s 53	83⅝	83¼	83½
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	83¼	83⅛	83½
2 Leh Val HTer 5s 54	49¾	49¾	49¾
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37½	37½	37½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32	32	32
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
1 Loews 3½s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Loui&N 4½s 2003	96½	96½	96½
4 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	26¾	26½	26½
3 M-K-Tex al 5s 67	9	9	9
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	22½	22½	22½
5 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	34	34	34
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	21¼	21	21
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
10 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106⅞	106¾	106¾
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42	42	42
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106½	106½	106½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	42½	42½	42½
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59¾	59½	59½
2 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
2 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58	58	58
4 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	72½	72½	72½
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 NY Edis 3½s 66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	27⅛	27⅞	27⅞
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	64¼	64	64
13 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅜	51¼	51⅜
3 Nor Pac 4s 97	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	42	42
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108	108	108
1 Ohio Ed 4s 87	109	109	109
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	107	107
4 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110½	110½	110½
1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Pen RR 4½s clth 70	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	64½	64½	64½
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
6 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26½	26⅛	26⅛
9 Pitt&WVa 4½s 80C	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	87½	87½	87½
19 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	15½	15½	15½
19 St L S F 5s 50B	15	15	15
8 St L S F 4s 50A	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	95½	95	95
4 Shell Un 2¾s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Shell Un 2½s '54	98	97¾	98
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 So Col Pow 6s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Sou Pac 4½s '68	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
9 Sou Pac 4½s '81	51½	51½	51½
6 So Pac 4½s '69	51½	51½	51½
13 So Pac rfg 4s '55	64¼	64	64¼
1 So Pac 3½s '46	89	89	89
2 South Ry 6½s '56	86	86	86
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 South Ry cn 5s '94	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Tex Corp 3s '65	106½	106½	106½
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	68¾	65½	65½
4 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	66⅝	65¼	65¼
4 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112⅝	112	112
3 Utah P & L 5s '44	103	102¾	103
5 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	110	110	110
1 Va & SW cn 5s '58	72	72	72
1 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Wabash 5s '76 B	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
10 Wabash 4½s '76C	17¾	17½	17¾
1 Walker H 4¼s 45	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	96½	96½	96½
2 West Shore 4s 2361	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 Westn Md 5½s 77 A	102½	102½	102½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	89½	89½	89½
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	27½	27½	27½
12 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	27	26½	27
2 Western Un 5s 51	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Western Un 5s 60	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞

Foreign Bonds

8 Argentine 4½s '48	91	91	91
100 Australia 5s '55	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 Australia 5½s '56	65¾	65½	65¾
6 Brazil 8s '41	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
15 Brazil 6½s 26-57	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
4 Brazil 6½s 27-57	18¾	18¾	18¾
6 Buen A 4¾s '77	52	52	52
1 Buen A 4¾s '75	53	53	53
4 Canada 5s '52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Canada 3s '68	89	89	89
3 Colomb 3s 70	30	30	30
3 Cordoba Pr 7s 42	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Cuba 4½s 45	93½	93½	93½
10 Cuba 4½s 77	67¼	67¼	67¼
6 Cuba 4½s 49	101½	101¼	101¼
1 Ger Gov 5½s 65	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Mex 5s asd 45	6½	6½	6½
5 Mex 10 4s asd 45	6¼	6¼	6½
8 Milan City 6½s 52	14¼	14	14¼
5 Norway 4½s 56 wd	48	48	48
1 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	56¾	55¾	56¾
5 Peru 1st 6 s 60	7½	7½	7½
3 Poland 4½s 63 tsd	6½	6½	6½
1 Porto Aleg 7½s 66	10¾	10¾	10¾
7 Rio de Jan 8s '46	11¼	11	11¼
7 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	9¼	9¼	9¼
8 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Sao Paul City 8s '52	15	15	15
1 Sao Paul City 6½s '57	13¼	13¼	13¼
18 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	23	23	23
2 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	22	22	22

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 862,000; previous day, 5,714,100; week ago, 1,751,200; year ago, 1,045,900; two years ago, 2,185,600; Jan. 1 to date, 1,390,835,325; year ago, 1,004,425,575; two years ago, 1,032,855,175.

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
100	Air Assoc (½g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Am Cyan B (.60)	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
300	Am Exp Lines (1g)	21¼	21	21¼
100	Am Fork&Hoe (.70g)	13	13	13
800	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	24½	24½	24½
100	Am Hard Rub (26e)	26	25	26
600	Am Maracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Avery & Sons (½g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Barium Sta Stl	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Basic Refract	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Beech Afric	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Bellanca Aire	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Berk & Gay Furn	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Bohack (HC)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Brill A	3½	3⅜	3½
50	Brill pf	59¼	58¼	59½
250	Brown Co pf	22	22	22
200	Carrier Corp	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
100	Catalin Am (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
26	CenNYPow pf (5)	82	82	82
25	Cen St E cv pf	¼	¼	¼
100	Cessna Aircr (.70g)	9	9	9
200	Cit Svc pf (3k)	71½	71	71½
100	Clark Control (1½g)	16¾	16¾	16¾
400	Conn Tel&El rt	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	Cons G&EBal (3.60)	58¾	58¾	58¾
100	Cons Stl Corp	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
300	Cont oil & Stl	7½	7½	7½
200	Creole Pet (½a)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Cuban Tob	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Darby Pet (1¼g)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Decca Records (.60a)	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
900	DivcoTwinTrk (1g)	9	8

Mexico Gives Full Approval To Roosevelt-Churchill Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico's support and approval of the eight-point plan for the postwar world, drawn up by President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill in mid-Atlantic, was announced by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, immediately after the publication of the plan. Similar support was given by spokesmen of Spanish refugees, political groups, and trade unions, as well as in editorials of the Mexico City press.

"In the shadow which temporarily surround us," Señor Padilla commented, "the generous principles formulated by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, are an expression of the conditions of equality, of harmony and of civilized living together which all conscientious men desire for the future.

"No territorial conquests; no economic hegemonies; no interventions—visible or invisible—in the internal organization of each country; no financial dictatorships; no material or spiritual tyrannies. All of these points constitute an essential part of the Mexican political tradition. All of them are found incorporated in the history of our foreign policy and all of them represent the will of America, united today more than ever, against the threat of evil and destruction, to uphold the democratic ideals of reciprocal respect among nations and of the equality of the peoples of the entire world."

The significance of the agreement to the Spanish Republic was stressed by spokesmen for the Spanish Socialist Labor Party and the General Union of Spanish Workers, speaking for their compatriots in French concentration camps and in refugee colonies in the Americas. Led by Indalecio Prieto, last War Minister of the Spanish Republic, they issued this statement:

1. We proclaim our support for the joint declarations of Churchill and Roosevelt, seeing in them the only base possible for a just and lasting peace.

2. We hope that the nations determined upon "the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny" will consider Spain included among those nations to which the United States and Great Britain desire to see restored their sovereign rights and their system of self-government.

3. No one can today doubt that "the Nazi Tyranny," aided by Fascism, was what overthrew by force Spain's sovereign rights and its own government.

4. To exclude Spain from the group of nations thus oppressed by puppet regimes set up by the tyrants and headed by men, sunk in treason, would contribute to a distinct loss of moral force.

Mexico City's important daily, Excelsior, saw in the agreement a new foreign policy for the United States, which it analyzed as follows:

"The significant change indicated in the policy of the United States will be that henceforth it will not limit itself to destroying that which it considers dangerous, but will transform itself into a nation actively participating in the organization and maintenance of world order. 'Isolationism' is a dead policy and the future will belong to history."

That this new policy of the United States is of foremost concern to Mexico, was pointed out by Excelsior, since the two are "linked by bonds of geography, friendship, economy, and the spirit of liberty."

Women Enroll for Defense Work

Wide World

Eager to Do Their Bit

Upper: Women and girls at Fort Banning, Ga., wait in line to register for defense service under the Nation-wide program of the Women's Volunteer Service Committee. Registrants are classified according to the special kind of training they have had. Special instruction will be given to some. Lower: These two girls, Jackie Keyes, left, and Betty van Fleet, both daughters of Colonels stationed at Fort Banning, have registered for the defense program. They have indicated their desire for training in aviation so Col. Warren B. Gates, commanding officer of the Air Corps troops stationed at Lawson Field, Fort Banning, is giving them some pointers.

Policing of World a Postwar Necessity

Continued from Page 1

peace, "pending establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security."

Place of Force

It must imply a realistic recognition that at this stage of the world's development, abandonment of the use of force can only come proportionately as force itself is removed from control of individual sovereign states and placed at the service of the community of nations. It must imply frank and fearless facing of the fact that disarmament of "nations which threaten or may threaten aggression outside their frontiers" will fail as inevitably and utterly as did the last effort to disarm Germany, if "establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security" alluded to in the eighth point is kept pending too long.

It must imply full and binding assumption of responsibility of both Great Britain and the United States—binding not only on present leaders but on future governments as well—to take all necessary measures to ensure [a] that disarmament of such aggressor nations is made effective and maintained; [b] that root causes of insecurity which make such disarmament temporarily essential are removed without any longer delay than is absolutely necessary.

It must imply courageous acknowledgment by both the British and American Governments that these facts themselves inescapably call for setting up of an international armed force of which the nucleus would necessarily be, to begin with, an Anglo-American armed force.

Permanent System

It must imply readiness on the part of political leaders on both sides of the Atlantic to tell their peoples the unpopular truth that all talk of lightening the crushing burden of armaments is delusive self-deception at this stage of human development unless it means that such an international armed force, including especially an overwhelming force of warships, planes, and tanks, is established as part of "a permanent system of general security."

The problem is how best to implement and apply and make practical each of these vital implications contained in the eighth principle of the Churchill-Roosevelt Declaration. The first clause of this eighth point, renunciation of force, can as stated above only be made practical concomitantly with establishment of a broad security system. But this clause should nevertheless be implemented because of its moral force and educational value. It should be given form anew, if possible still more emphatically than was the case in the Kellogg Pact, and all nations should be invited to subscribe to this primal principle of abandonment of the use of force.

Outlawing of war and renunciation of resort to force should be the premise whereupon a permanent system of general security is based.

Who Are Aggressors?

The next clause of the eighth point deals with disarmament of aggressors. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill state their belief that "disarmament of such nations is essential."

The first question that arises from this is who are the "nations which threaten or may threaten aggression outside of their frontiers and which must therefore be disarmed"? It is important to remember that the United States has already officially branded Japan as an aggressor in addition to Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. For that matter, at the time of the Soviet attack on Finland, Russia, too, was listed among aggressor countries.

The plain fact, however—and it is essential not to mince words if any progress is to be made in this matter—is that leaving Russia aside for the present as a special case, there are only three aggressors whose disarmament is essential to prevention of another world war. These three are Germany, Italy, and Japan.

In fact, if this problem of security disarmament is to be solved, it is important to approach it from a practical standpoint. The actual fact is that the only armed conflicts at all likely to develop into a world conflagration are those wherein one or more of the eight principal powers are involved: Britain and Dominions, United States, Germany, France, Italy, Russia, China, and Japan. The position of both France and Italy is such that it is already evident that neither will be able to assume any leadership in Europe or the world during the years immediately following conclusion of this war. Soviet Russia is likewise virtually certain to be in a special position as a result of the German invasion.

In practice, therefore, the problem of security and disarmament can probably be reduced in its lowest terms to disarmament of Germany, Japan, and to maintenance of order and security by the United States and Great Britain.

Faults at Geneva

Thus baldly stated, this situation may seem to be a long way from democratic language whereto we had become accustomed at Geneva. But unless these plain facts are faced, the same confusion and impotence which arose at Geneva are certain to rise again.

Furthermore, the problem of disarmament of aggressors as well as the general question of reduction of armaments must be approached not as it was a decade or so ago at various disarment conferences in Geneva and London. It must be approached in the light of lessons learned from the revolutionary technique of modern mobile warfare and particularly in the light of the new importance of the airplane.

When the problem is viewed in this way, what emerges is that in terms of modern warfare, armament in the aggressive sense of the term consists of two essential factors: [1] a nation's stocks of warships, warplanes, and tanks; and [2] a nation's industrial capacity to produce warships, warplanes, and tanks.

"After the final destruction of Nazi tyranny"—to cite the words of the Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration—it will be a relatively simple matter to dispose of Germany's stocks of warships, warplanes, and tanks. They ought not, however, to be destroyed. Such vessels as submarines, bomber and fighter planes, tanks and armored cars as remain intact after the conclusion of hostilities ought to be removed from the Reich and be placed at the disposal, not of any one country, but of those countries which have undertaken to provide the nucleus of an international police force.

Watch on Germany

The problem of disarmament of Germany is by no means so simple. It is a problem of assuring that German industry is not again converted to the totalitarian purpose of building warships, warplanes, and tanks. This in itself should not be impossible. There will obviously have to be disarmament commissions stationed in Germany for a period of years to see that German merchant ships are not made easily convertible into warships, and that German commercial planes are not planned and manufactured with the preconceived idea of turning them into bombers.

It is there that the real problem begins: the problem of how to prevent the recurrence of what happened in Germany just prior to 1933. It is common knowledge that one of Hitler's main weapons in his fight for power within Germany was the resentment of the German people against the fact that they had been unilaterally disarmed. What is to prevent this happening again?

There is but one effective answer: removal of those conditions—economic as well as political, moral, and social—which would give the German people any real cause for resenting the fact that they cannot manufacture warships, warplanes, and tanks. Undoubtedly, effort will and should be made from the first to institute some form of arms control in Germany. But it is extremely doubtful in view of the failure of the Allies' similar effort in the 1920's whether such a system of external control can succeed for long.

Scope of Points

But is it not possible to hope and even expect that if all eight points of the Churchill-Roosevelt Declaration are put into effect—which would mean no territorial aggrandizement at the expense of Germany, no territorial changes that do not accord with the wishes of the German people, no imposition of any special form of government on the German people, enjoyment by the vanquished of access on equal terms to trade and raw materials of the world, full economic collaboration, etc.—then repetition of what happened under Hitler can be avoided? No. Even all this probably would not be sufficient unless the condition attached by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt themselves to disarmament of aggressors is fulfilled: namely "establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security."

Of what is this eventual security system to consist? There is little in the "Atlantic charter" to indicate what the President and the Prime Minister had in mind. They go no farther than to speak of "certain common principles in national policies in their respective countries." They do not mention federation in any form, much less any specific plan such as a Federal Union, or a United States of Europe or even a modest measure of union between the United States and the British Empire.

But that does not mean that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill may not have some such plan in view. And even if their own agreement on shipboard in the Atlantic went to a further point than it seems to on paper—that is, a simple statement of separate but parallel policies—that doesn't mean that the inescapable necessity of curbing to some extent the international anarchy arising out of unbridled national sovereignty won't impose itself upon them, or upon their successors, in the end.

Even when summarized thus in this brief bird's-eye view, the problem of implementing in a practical way the broad principles concerning disarmament and security laid down in the eighth point of the Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration rises with tremendous difficulties. It does not even begin to deal with the potential problem of disarming Japan. It ignores the riddle of Soviet Russia. When the further problem of "establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security" is considered in detail, that which before seemed difficult seems impossible. But surely the words of Fridtjof Nansen have never been truer than when applied to this key problem of world reconstruction: "The difficulty is what we can do today; the impossible takes a little longer."

Defense Raises Prison Morale And Parolees Quickly Get Jobs

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — America's defense program has done two things to the Nation's prisons and reformatories; it has improved morale within prisons by developing work programs with a purpose and it has provided jobs outside prison walls for paroled and discharged inmates, making it easy for them to fit themselves into society again without the usual serious economic and social adjustments.

According to wardens and other prison officials at the American Prison Congress, which met here, prison and reformatory inmates are as eager to help destroy Hitlerism by a stepped-up industrial program as any group of patriotic Americans. This has eliminated need for acute disciplinary measures in many instances because prison workers, fired with the zeal of the national effort, have been too busy on their own account to get into trouble.

According to Joseph W. Sanford, Warden of the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., prisoners' work output nearly doubled as the defense program got under way. Atlanta is working two shifts. At the Federal Industrial Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio, inmates learn aviation theory and mechanics. According to F. Lovell Bixby, Warden, reformatory shops operate on a 24-hour basis at the inmates' request.

With jobs plentiful outside prisons many institutions have been able to step up parole schedules, contributing not only to a sense of promotion inside but to one of certain security outside, the Congress was told. With much poverty made unnecessary by the present industrial activity, some forms of crime are being checked, according to James V. Bennett, Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons. This applies especially to crimes which arise because of a seeming lack of income, such as forgery and theft, the Congress heard. According to the consensus of those who work every day with criminals, crime is not a natural tendency in humankind but arises when some serious human need arises without the knowledge of how to supply the need, in a correct way.

Two California Aircraft Companies Claim Huge Losses on U. S. Contracts

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23 (AP)—It is costing two Southern California aircraft manufacturers from $500,000 a year to nearly eight times that much to build airplanes for the Government, they told a United States Senate Committee investigating the national defense program.

On the Army's new giant four-motored bomber, the B-19, Douglas Aircraft Corporation has written off a loss of $2,570,122, Donald W. Douglas, President, testified.

The big plane so far has cost $3,970,685, Douglas said Aug. 22, and the Government is to pay only $1,142,651 under its contract. A Committee member asked if he expected to receive any further payments for the bomber, and Mr. Douglas replied: "I'm afraid not."

Mr. Douglas placed his company's loss on Government contracts at $1,840,882 for the first six months of this year, and said that for 1940 it was $1,142,651.

The loss of Northrop Aircraft, Inc., on Government business during the last year was estimated by Gage H. Irving, Vice-President, at approximately $500,000. He said it was questionable whether it ever would break even on Government contracts.

J. H. Kindelberger, President of North American Aviation, Inc., said gross profits on Government planes have run as high as 30 per cent, but asserted the company has suffered a 20 per cent loss on bomber contracts and estimated profits on Government business as a whole at 10 per cent.

Declaring changes asked by the Army and Navy cause delays in plane construction, Mr. Douglas said they also make accurate cost estimates difficult.

Unwillingness of American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations aircraft union heads to meet together with manufacturers has blocked efforts toward wage stabilization, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Kindelberger told the Committee.

National Defense Exhibit In N. Y. Sept. 20-Oct. 18

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Exhibits by the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard and by civilian, industrial and social groups will feature the Civilian and National Defense Exposition in Grand Central Palace, Sept. 20 to Oct. 18, it is announced today. Approximately 15,000 square feet of space has been allocated to branches of the armed service in the central section of the main floor.

The list of commercial reservations already made includes exhibits of airplanes, aviation instruments, tanks, "tommy" guns, machine parts, black-out equipment for air raids, gun carriages, chemicals, utilities, and communications systems.

Second Army Builds Long Pontoon Span

WITH SECOND ARMY IN ARKANSAS, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Second Army tested the skill of its engineers in putting a roadway through some of the densest marsh country in southwest Arkansas on short notice today. The assignment included the task of throwing a major pontoon bridge across the Red River.

Combat conditions were assumed as the task force worked through jungle-like swamps to the banks of the Red and began to forge, link by link, a floating bridge across 738 feet of water, capable of carrying the Second Army's heaviest equipment.

Third Davis Trial Planned by Gahagan

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23 (AP)—Failure of a second Federal jury to reach a verdict on Government charges that the retired United States Circuit Court Judge, J. Warren Davis, sold justice brought an announcement from Prosecutor Walter H. Gahagan, Jr., that he would request a third trial.

"We are not through with this case yet," declared Mr. Gahagan as the deadlocked jury of nine men and three women was discharged yesterday after 12 hours of deliberation. He delayed a formal request for a new trial pending a conference with Department of Justice officials at Washington.

U. S. Is Urged To Move Some Offices to N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—In view of acute shortages, congestion of office facilities and the presence of 52,000 more Government workers in Washington than during the peak of the first World War, some of the Government agencies should be moved from the Capital to New York and other cities, according to Stephen F. Voorhees, First Vice-President of the Merchants' Association of New York.

"The Washington problem can be simplified through the decentralization of some of the Government offices," Mr. Voorhees proposed in an address over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company last night. "It is true that Washington is the keypoint of our defense activity, but that does not mean that all defense activity or all other Government work has to be carried on there. . . . The condition in Washington is not something that is conducive to good morale.

"In considering this matter, the Government should keep in mind that while Washington is the seat of Government, New York is the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, I do not refer to size, but to the fact that a large percentage of the country's important industries have their headquarters here; that it is the Nation's largest port; that it is becoming increasingly the banking center of the world.

"Nothing would be more logical than for Government agencies dealing with money, credit and with some phases of business to maintain their offices here. Such a transfer would be appreciated by many business units who would like to save their executives and employees the necessity of making frequent trips to Washington."

Mr. Voorhees said there were ample facilities available in New York for the use of Government agencies and housing facilities for thousands of workers.

"We are convinced that such a movement would have a most beneficial effect upon the morale of thousands of workers, both on those in the new locations and those remaining in a less crowded Washington," he declared.

Defense Pinch

Continued from Page 1

as refrigerators, washing machines, rayons, and other items, the Consumer Division of OPACS, headed by Miss Harriet Elliott, is conducting a series of conversations with manufacturers and purchasing agents in an effort to reduce the diversity of types and styles of various commodities and achieve greater standardization without reducing quality.

These conferences are in the process of assimilating technical information and are concerned with these main questions:

1. Size, type, grade, and usefulness of the consumer goods under discussion.
2. What sizes, if any, should be eliminated and which retained.
3. Differences in manufacturing processes and assembly between "de luxe," "standard," and "economy" refrigerators.
4. Difference, including materials and labor, between expensive and low-priced washing machines of the same kind.

Less for Consumer

It all adds up to the fact that the consumer is going to have fewer goods available to buy and fewer choices of style among the goods available.

Private home buildings also appear to be experiencing the pinch of priorities. The OPM reports that contractors who have been canvassing the market for builders' hardware, copper gutters, piping, etc., are pressing the Government and their own trade associations for assistance. Government housing authorities, in fact, also report shortages and difficulty in getting supplies even for Army camps. The Government agencies are working out new allocation programs.

As an immediate by-prodct of the decision to cut production of 1941 automobiles immediately by 25 per cent and ultimately by more, the OPM is faced with the problem of finding employment for fully 100,000 workers who will be out of jobs. These men ultimately will be needed in defense industries, but Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the OPM, said that some short-term unemployment seemed inevitable.

Naval Works Bill Signed

Before leaving for Hyde Park, N. Y., for the week end, President Roosevelt signed the naval works authorization bill which allocates another $225,000,000 to the building up of naval shore and island facilities in both the Pacific and the Atlantic.

A total of $75,500,000 goes for Pacific island defenses, not including shore establishments on the Alaskan and United States Coasts; $36,600,000 for naval defenses in the Caribbean area; and $41,100,000 for shore establishments on the Atlantic Coast. Included are ammunition storage facilities, expanded hospital facilities, and other types of shore facilities.

Nearly $49,600,000 is allocated for Hawaii and $25,800,000 for Samoa, Guam, Wake, and Midway.

Mayor Is Indicted On Bribe Charges

DETROIT, Aug. 23 (AP)—Mayor Walter Kanar of suburban Hamtramck was indicted by Wayne County's special one-man jury yesterday on charges of accepting a bribe and of conspiring to protect prostitution and gambling.

Circuit Judge Homer Ferguson, conducting the grand jury inquiry, accused Mr. Kanar and two other persons, in one warrant, of taking a $500 bribe in connection with the installation of parking meters in Hamtramck.

A second warrant named Mr. Kanar and 17 others, including his brother Henry L. Kanar, Fire Department Captain, of conspiracy to protect prostitution and gambling.

The two named with the mayor on charges of accepting $500 each in connection with the parking meter deal are Frank Matulewicz, former Hamtramck City Clerk, and George A. Banish, member of the City Council.

New Field Opened To Bible Society

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—As a result of the "almost total destruction" of the premises of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London due to "enemy action," the American Bible Society will take over as far as possible the distribution of Spanish Scriptures in Central and South America, it was announced today. Most of the books used in the Spanish-speaking American countries formerly came from London.

Only a small amount of machinery was left after the bombing of the British Bible Society's offices and its stock of $100,000 worth of Scriptures was lost, the American Society reported. The American organization said it would try to procure machines to replace those destroyed and send them to England.

"This latest problem is only one of many which the American Bible Society is attempting to solve through its War Emergency Fund of $165,000 that there may be no blackout of the Bible," it said.

The British and Foreign Bible Society hitherto has been the greatest publisher and distributor of the Scriptures in the world.

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ROSLINDALE (BOSTON), MASS.—4 rooms, newly renovated, oil heated, select, high-class neighborhood; handy to cars, depot, etc. Must be seen to be appreciated. Adults only. Rent $50.00. 11 South Fairview Street.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, Back Bay, nr. Charles River—Living room, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, kitchen-dinette. Lib. 3712, eves. and Sunday Ken. 5693.

N. Y. C., 433 W. 21st St.—Our Cooperative House; 4 rooms, 12 stories, open cross ventilation, casement windows; quiet, cul-de-sac. $80-$105. Chelsea 3-7633, Loftis.

N. Y. C., 27 W. 11th Street—Pleasant, old Washington Square section, off Fifth Avenue; near express stations. All conveniences; 6 rooms, elevator, $105-$120, restricted. You'll be comfortable, quiet and happy here.

APARTMENTS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Lady wants two room unfurnished housekeeping apt.; East Side, Midtown. Private house. Write Box Z-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED, TO RENT small furnished apartment for winter; Fifth Ave. area preferred. Please state rent in reply. Write C-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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CANARIES—Good ones, scientifically raised, all colors, guaranteed. DOWD, 53 Armandine. FOR A BUYER OF DISCRIMINATING TASTE. St., Codman Sq., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 1206.

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"BEAT PRICE ADVANCE"
METAL WEATHERSTRIPS and CAULKING
Shades, Screens and Venetian Blinds
W. B. SHEPARD CO.
1177 Dorchester Ave., Boston, Mass.
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Quality and Service Guaranteed

COUNTRY BOARD

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large airy rms.; mod. comforts, Viennese home cooking; strictly farm bred; moderate rates.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FURNISHED-unfurnished, commuting distance of The Christian Science Mother Church, in beautiful suburban Boston, duplex house, 3 rooms each; hot-water heat; good home and investment. Box E-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR RENT

BETHEL, N. Y., Route 17-B—Farm residence and 2-story garage; about 100 acres woodland, fishing, etc.; suitable for small club. Also 100 acres partly farmland and lake. Inquire A. J. YOLK REALTY CO., 633 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

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FROM Christian Science Building at New York World's Fair, display furniture, emergency lighting system, settees, draperies, tables, etc. Inquire Clerk, 52 North Grove St., Freeport, N. Y.

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BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $69.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4067-8-9

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COLORED CHAUFFEUR, Home Man (family of two, West Newton, Mass. Good pay for intelligent, well-recommended person. Young man preferred. Call Big. 1165.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL MAID or working housekeeper for family of 2 adults and 2 children. Nice modern home. Phone Lasell 6286, Wabun, Mass.

NURSEMAID or Mother's helper and cook, general maid wanted for family, Cleveland, O., in winter, East in Summer; good home, good experience and references. Box K-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Reliable woman or girl for general housekeeping, children of school age, modern home; good wages, character reference required. Write Box N-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED: Mother with young child to help manage kindergarten in country; training not essential. Write Miss Bryant, Durham, Conn.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and convenient home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1914). State License 12 Mason Terrace, Long 1696.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2128
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

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Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

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HAVENHOLM-BY-THE-BROOK invites you who desire rest and summer recreation to this congenial home. Marbledale, Conn.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—THE ELMS INN. Just the place for quiet summer or weekend rest; all advantages of the Berkshires, within short distance of New York. Owner Management.

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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Go anywhere in the Metropolitan District.

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PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
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12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Wat. 6766

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NEWTON CENTER, MASS. — $8500. 3-bedroom Cape Cod. Built for owner, 1 and ½ bath; game room; 2 fireplaces; woodsy stone walls; hot water, oil heat; 107 ft. frontage; near all transportation. 290 Cypress St., Las. 8182.

QUINCY, MASS.

Exclusive Forbes Hill section; beautiful nine-room brick end Colonial; two baths with shower; first floor lavatory; tiled electric kitchen, metal sink; large panelled dining room; large living room with handsome fireplace; beautiful Colonial wide board polished floors; concealed radiators; large screened porch exposed to prevailing wind, with beautiful view of Blue Hills; storage space for garden tools under porch; oil burner, steam heat with connection for year-round hot water; well-lighted laundry and 13x25 foot game room with large fieldstone fireplace; weather stripping and storm windows; two-car brick heated garage with overhead doors and storage loft; 8620 square feet land; shrubs; sixteen fully grown shade trees of oak, birch, pine and elm. Telephone owner for appointment, Granite 0628.

• STUDIO •

Large studio, two small rooms and bath, for lease. Centrally located on Parkway; quiet and with unobstructed North view. Elevator service. Rent $1000. References required.

Apply on premises,
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In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.

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Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

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$8,000
9-room house in Norwood, Mass. "Built on honor" for the original owner for his own use. 3 owners to date. Ample back yard for garden or playground, centrally located near Christian Science church. MARION H. WATSON, Norwood 0667. Real Estate.

PROPERTY & FURNISHINGS

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Aston Manor and Annex, 41 Church St.; meals optional; close to business section, churches; quiet. Tel. 3513—7506.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Large bright room, private home, convenient to bus and car lines. 1612 Park Ave., Phone Laf. 2039.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave.—Apartment 4; elevator; comfortable, single room, nicely furnished. Circle 9267.

BOSTON, 108 Hemenway St., Suite 3—Room in quiet home. Com. 2593. Near The Christian Science Mother Church.

BOSTON, 40 Hereford St.—Clean, comfortable single and double rooms in guest house of refinement; also 3-room apartment.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Av.—elevator, 4th floor, Suite 8. Unfurn. and furn. rooms. Permanent or transients. MRS. FOX. Com. 4795.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Christian Science Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St., Circle 7702.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—UNUSUAL 2nd floor one-room apartment in private home near Beacon St. Fireplace and private bath. Electric grill and refrigeration if desired. For business people. References exchanged. Telephone Beacon 5606.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Large, sunny room for business man. Rent reasonable. Call Eliot 9750.

MIAMI, FLA.—For rent, double room; private home, conveniently located. Inquire evenings. 710 N. W. 65th Street.

N. Y. C., 57 West 9th (Near Washington Sq.)—Large sunny single room, private house, running water. ST. 9-7740.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (Apt. 112)—Newly decorated attractive home; one, two business persons in comfortable room.

N. Y. C. (West 116th) B'way at Columbia University—Large nicely furnished single room; private home; south and west exposures; overlooking Hudson. UN. 4-0348.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING for clean, attractive rooms, elevator ser., nr. The Christian Science Mother Church, come to Mrs. Stevens, third floor, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS MAN wants room. Protestant family, Brookline or Allston; no roomers; garage or parking. Box L-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION as companion sought by woman. Drives car, typewrites, can travel. MISS HUGHES, 54 Falmouth St., Boston, Ken. 3640.

COMPANION NURSE—Amiable, patient, offers services, elderly lady, couple; assist light household duties; Christian Scientist. Box S-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST desires to serve as companion, chaperon, or nursing; go anywhere. L-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STORES TO LET

STORE FOR RENT
25 Falmouth St., near Mechanics Bldg., suitable for office, $27.50 per month. Apply Mr. Young, 104 Belvidere St., Suite 2.

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CHESLEY LODGE, Durham, P. O. Dover, N. H.—On a hill, away from traffic, U. S. 4 Highway; beautiful scenery, sand beach, boat, fishing; innerspring matt.; all food home cooked.

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ALABAMA

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Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA
BOB JOYCE
Pressing
Cleaning
Dyeing
Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

SWP HOUSE PAINT
millions of homes
A Proven Paint for
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
3016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

BIRMINGHAM *(Continued)*

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
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21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

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NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MOBILE

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX 1985

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

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More than 61 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
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DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Telephone 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Western Meats
TONY'S QUALITY GROCERY
Corner of Loomis and South Segrave
PHONE 507 TONY WALSH, Prop.

FORT LAUDERDALE

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Frigidaire—Bendix and Maytag Washers
112 S. Andrews Ave., opp. City Hall
Phone 648

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Walk-Over Shoes
for men and women
MOJUD and TOWNWEAR HOSIERY
23 W. Adams St., Jacksonville, Fla.

BERRIER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

JACKSONVILLE *(Continued)*

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KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

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TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
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Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
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ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida
Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3112

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

TALLAHASSEE

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North Florida and South Georgia's Leading Jewelers
TWO STORES
Tallahasse, Fla. and Thomasville, Georgia

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____year or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

FLORIDA

TAMPA *(Continued)*

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

Buster Brown Shoes
for boys and girls
Air Step Shoes
for women
FARNER'S, INC.
307 Zack St.

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ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
Serving the Palm Beaches over 25 years
Your Ford V-8 Dealer
SALES SERVICE
416 3rd Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AND OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

MACON

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Furniture Accessories
A complete assortment of figurines, wall brackets, novelty pieces of all kinds, pictures, mirrors. Grandfather Clocks and many other items in domestic and imported accessories for the home.
WOOD-PEAVY FURNITURE COMPANY
Cherry St.—Second St. and Cotton Ave.

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Air Conditioned for your comfort and open daily, including Wednesday afternoons for your convenience.

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ASHEVILLE

MOUNTAIN CITY ABBOTT-KNIGHT
Laundry *Dry Cleaning*
207-213 Coxe Street
Phone 7000 Asheville, N. C.

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our service not the Cheapest but the Most Economical
DIAL 3-5191

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE *(Continued)*

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

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Bill Hunt's Super Service
"Pure Oil Products"
TIRES—GAS
OIL—BATTERIES
Accessories, Lubrication, Car Washing, Polishing, Road Service
S. Tryon and Morehead Streets
Tels. 9628 and 8511

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PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

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BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
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SWITZERLAND

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MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
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FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

KÄS-LAUBE
Käse Butter Eier
STREITGASSE 3
(DAIRY)

Droguerie-Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(GROCERIES)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Victoriaplatz BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC

You Buy Quality Goods
at low prices at
Au Bon Marché
Berne—Spitalgasse 3/7

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum
Dachdecker und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

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Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T.S.F. Disques
Brückner-Guignard
RU DU RHÔNE 98

ZURICH

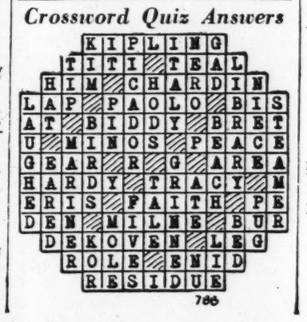
SCHUHHAUS
Schnegg
QUALITÄTS SCHUHE
Langstrasse 11 Tel. 3.31.50
Grosse Auswahl
Spezialität "Protos" Schuhe
(SHOES)

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH 1
DAMEN und HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass.
(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)

bliss Moles
Elegant Hats Waaggasse 7 (Paradeplatz)

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Crossword Quiz Answers



Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

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The Linens you need for all Occasions at "Thrift" prices. For the Chatty Tea hour when you would have lovely linens with perhaps fine Florentine Handwork. For the formal dinner when white only is correct, Fine Linen Damask richly patterned. And for afternoon bridge when a little novelty in colour is permissible. Every type of Linen with a distinct touch of individuality. Our Furnishing Department can create a New Home at the "old" address. We specialise in Loose Covers of all descriptions. Curtaining of any period. Let us give you an estimate for the complete modernising of your home—FREE.

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Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
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Reliable
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Madame Grace
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E. L. HARPER
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Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE VAUXHALL CADILLAC LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
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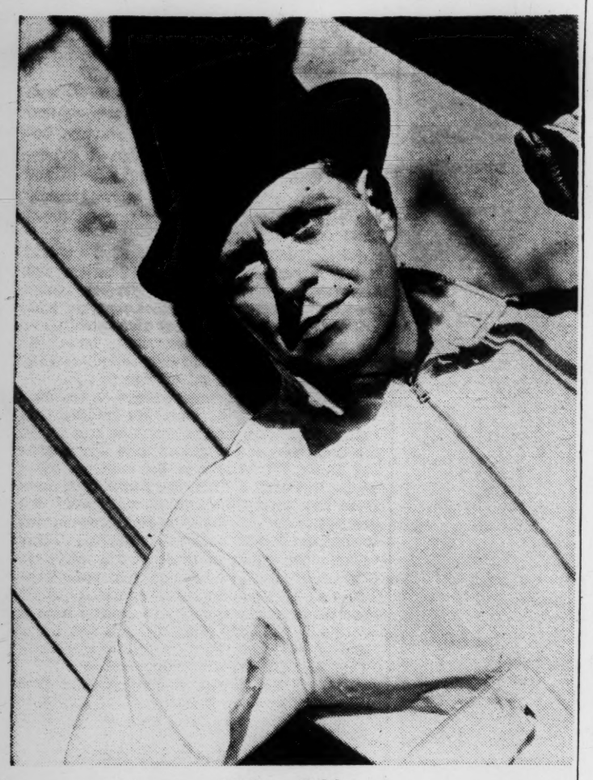
Monitor Movie Guide



Nelson Eddy

The popular baritone is now before the cameras in MGM's "The Chocolate Soldier," which co-stars Rise Stevens.

Bad Men of Missouri (Warners)—The Young Brothers, bandits, brought to the screen in Robin Hood guise. Ray Enright's direction gives the story in terms of action. Dennis Morgan, Wayne Morris, Arthur Kennedy, Jane Wyman, Victor Jory, Walter Catlett, Roscoe Ates.—Adults and mature young people.

Dive Bomber (Warners)—Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots. Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray are starred as two pilots, and Ralph Bellamy is featured as a laboratory specialist.—Adults and mature young people.

Forced Landing (Paramount)—Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance are the chief interests of bandits and soldiers alike. Richard Arlen, Nils Asther, Eva Gabor, Evelyn Brent, Victor Varconi.—Adults and mature young people.

Life Begins for Andy Hardy (MGM)—Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile screen hero, still played with gusto by Mickey Rooney. This one deals with Andy's tryout in the business world before deciding to go to college. Siren sequences may be regarded by some filmgoers as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment. Good bit by Ray McDonald as a hoofer. Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Ann Rutherford.—Adults and young people.

The Little Foxes (RKO-Radio)—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters. Bette Davis takes the part Tallulah Bankhead had on the stage, and Richard Carlson has a new role added apparently to give a touch of romance. Many of the other players were in the stage company. Herbert Marshall, Teresa Wright, Patricia Collinge, Dan Duryea, Charles Dingle, Carl Benton Reid.—Adults.

Above the Average Films

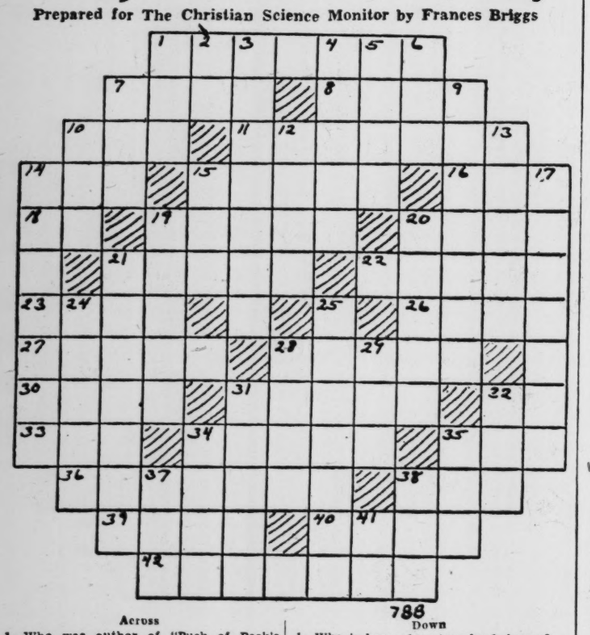
Family—"The Reluctant Dragon," "The Big Store."

Adults and Young People—"Blossoms in the Dust," "My Life With Caroline," "Underground," "Sergeant York," "Citizen Kane," "Nice Girl?" "Penny Serenade," "Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was author of "Puck of Pook's Hill"?
7—What is another name for the buckwheat tree?
8—The greenwing is what?
10—Pronoun?
11—What French painter was noted for still-life subjects?
14—Food for dogs in liquid form is called what?
15—Who is one of principal characters in Dante's "Inferno"?
16—Replica.
18—Near.
19—Hen or chicken is called what?
20—What was middle name of Francis Harte, American writer?
21—Who was a legendary king of Crete?
22—"—— follows virtue, as its sure reward."
23—Cogwheel is what?
26—Extent.
27—Who wrote "Under the Greenwood Tree"?
28—Motion picture actor.
30—Who was Greek goddess of discord?
31—What is first name of Miss Baldwin, American author?
32—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
33—Lair.
34—Who is author of "The Dover Road"?
35—What is prickly envelope of a fruit?
36—Who was an American composer of songs and light operas?
38—Limb.
39—Character performed by an actor in a drama is what?
40—What is a city of Oklahoma?
42—What is what which remains after a part is taken?

Down

1—Who is hero of a story by 1 Across?
2—Neuter pronoun.
3—Term sometimes applied to a clever debater or jester?
4—Island of Elba belongs to what country?
5—Who was an emperor of Rome?
6—To wander about.
7—What is a small ostrich plume?
9—If you applied for a position as bibliothecary, you would expect to work where?
10—A bowler is what?
12—Coal scuttles.
13—What do you call daughter of one's brother or sister?
14—Little dog did what when cow jumped over moon?
15—Peg.
17—Vessel propelled by steam is what?
19—What creatures are studied by an ornithologist?
20—Shore of the sea is what?
21—What is another name for a seaman?
24—Having ears.
25—Cheshire cat did what in Lewis Carroll's tale?
28—Story.
29—Devoured.
31—What is a game similar to handball?
32—What is a small dog of a breed believed to have originated in China?
34—What is a burrowing mammal?
35—Place for sleeping.
37—What was a measure used by Hebrews and Phoenicians?
38—To be situated.
41—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?

788

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

But hushed be every thought that springs
From out the bitterness of things.
—WORDSWORTH

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What substitute might American motorists use in the event of a drastic gasoline shortage?

2. What U. S. Senator has charged that the American defense production program thus far is a failure and has demanded its wholesale reorganization by the Administration?

3. What recent incident has caused the already strained relations between Japan and the United States to become more precarious than ever?

4. What important visitor is being entertained by President Roosevelt at his Hyde Park, N. Y., home this week end?

5. What large American city's transportation system was paralyzed this week by a strike of street car and bus operators?

6. What serious blow is Germany reported to have struck at Russia's navy?

7. Why has Iran (Persia) been under the close scrutiny of Britain and Russia?

8. What country is seriously considering grass for food if food supplies run low?

9. How do Britain's present air raids on Germany compare in strength with Germany's heaviest air assaults on Britain last fall and winter?

10. Have motor accidents on American highways claimed more victims than Nazi bombs dropped on the British Isles?

Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.

Current Events Test

Answers

1. The huge stores of synthetic fuel that might be tapped are: liquefied coal, charcoal, and wood; alcohol made from molasses and other farm products; ethane, butane, and propane gases obtained from natural gas; methane gas from sewage and coal mines—and even water.

2. Senator Harry E. Byrd, of Virginia, demanded a complete reorganization of the defense production system and told the Senate that "social gains" and "everything else" must yield to the rearmament effort.

3. Japan's reported refusal to permit Americans to leave Japan. More than 100 Americans are said to be detained.

4. He will be host to the Duke of Kent, brother of King George, who has been touring Canada.

5. Detroit; the strike which started Aug. 20 affected half a million factory, business, and office workers.

6. The Germans claim the recent capture of a 35,000-ton battleship, a 10,000-ton cruiser, four destroyers, and two submarines, all under construction.

7. Britain and Russia claim that Iran is being overrun with Nazi agents and has asked the expulsion of 3,000 German tourists and technicians now in Iran. Iran has so far given no satisfactory reply to the charges.

8. England; Prof. D. B. Johnstone-Wallace of Cornell University told the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs that large factories are already producing dried grass powder and it is being fed to animals. He further added that it may be soon fed to human beings.

9. British officials have revealed that during the past eight weeks there have been more RAF bombers over Germany in a single night than the Germans have ever sent over Britain in a night even during the heaviest assaults of last fall and winter.

10. Yes; a report of the Greater New York Safety Council states that from June, 1940, through April, 1941, bombing in Britain cost 35,756 lives and 47,856 injuries. During the corresponding period in the United States traffic accidents killed 33,470 and injured more than a million.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Before quiz programs, you could say to a fellow "What d'uyh know?" without handing him $5.

Grit: D. N. B. is the official German news agency through which all these Nazi victories are reported. Can it be that D. N. B. stands for "Do Not Believe"?

Ryan in Boston Herald: Probably you, too, have been edged off in the corner for the confidential revelations of a chap who knows a lot of inside stuff that those on the inside don't know.

Monitor Camera Club from Grant Gordon, New York City

Fishermen, Annapolis, Md.

Contributions to the Monitor Camera Club feature are welcomed. The acceptance of a photograph automatically makes the contributor a member of the club. Glossy prints are preferred and one dollar will be paid for each one accepted.

It Happened in London

London Daily Mail

Australian Soldier (speaking of pal): "He likes to be the same way up as the folks down under when he is dreaming of home."

In Lighter Vein

"Let Go the Anchor!"

The politician prided himself on his oratorical powers. He was describing the needs of the country and used the metaphor of the ship drifting and going to pieces on the rocks. A sailor in the audience was deeply interested.

"The waves dashed over her!" bellowed the speaker. "Her sails are split! Her yards are gone! Her masts are shivered! Her helm is useless! She is driving ashore! There seems no hope. Can nothing be done to save her?"

The sailor rose in his seat, his eyes wide with excitement.

"Let go the anchor, you lubber!" he shouted.

Winged Notes

The well-known American conductor, Edwin McArthur, was directing one of the rehearsals of the Summer Symphony not so long ago when to his amazement one of the French horns suddenly sounded a prolonged blare during a long pause in the music. With a quick gesture McArthur immediately halted the music and strode over to the culprit with a demand for an explanation.

"Ach, maestro," explained the horn player in some embarrassment, "it was a fly on my score—and I played him!"

For Defense

Los Angeles

The final process of finishing torpedo tubes for the Navy requires very accurate work by a skilled craftsman. It was discovered that a certain type of worker in the jewelry trade is best suited for this.

Two such experts were found in this city, one of whom was receiving $500 per month and the other $400. The United States needed them and now they are both doing their bit at considerable financial loss, but glad to be of service to their country. Their pay now is $300 per month.

One of these men was sent to Hawaii where it is costing him $150 per month for rent, just half his salary, for an apartment that is far inferior to the one he had in Los Angeles at $75.

How to Keep Guests From Your Parties

Introduce your dog as a privileged member of the family, and look shocked when some guest ignores him.

Wear your best gown after telling your guests to come in "any old thing."

Laugh when the guest of honor sits down at the piano.

Insist on everyone joining in a lovely new game called "Who Swallowed the Turnip."

Have the children in to recite pieces and sing ditties.

Follow your guests around straightening up rugs, picking up crumbs and smoothing doilies.

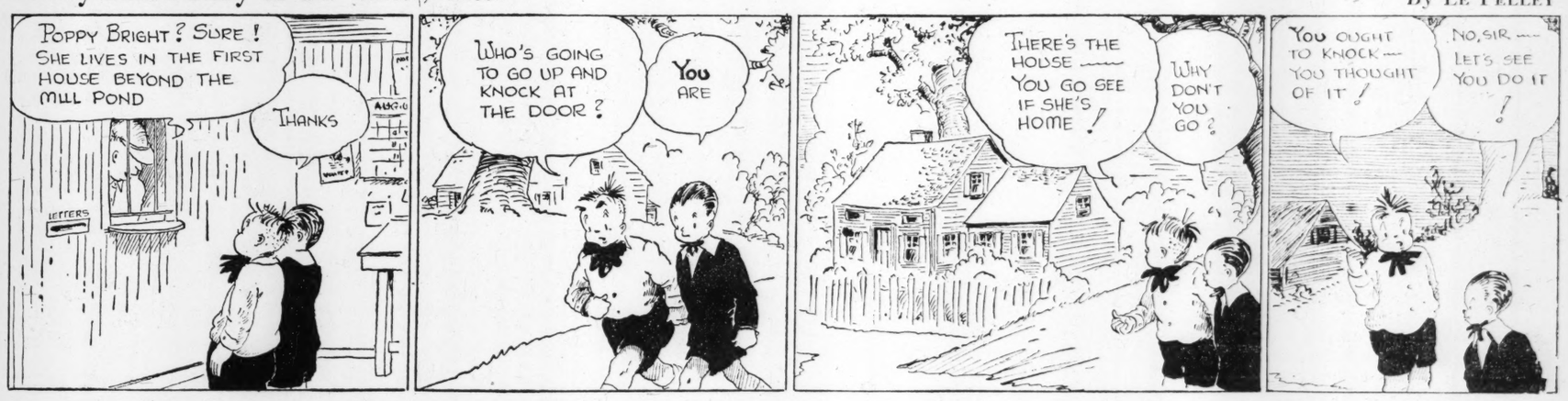
Go off in a corner with one guest for a whispering fest.—Martha Ambler in Your Life Magazine.

A Verse for Today . . .

The earth is the LORD'S *and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein.*—Ps. 24:1.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Knock, Knock*

By LE PELLEY


POPPY BRIGHT? SURE! SHE LIVES IN THE FIRST HOUSE BEYOND THE MILL POND
THANKS
LETTERS
WHO'S GOING TO GO UP AND KNOCK AT THE DOOR?
YOU ARE
THERE'S THE HOUSE — YOU GO SEE IF SHE'S HOME!
WHY DON'T YOU GO?
YOU OUGHT TO KNOCK — YOU THOUGHT OF IT!
NO, SIR — LET'S SEE YOU DO IT!

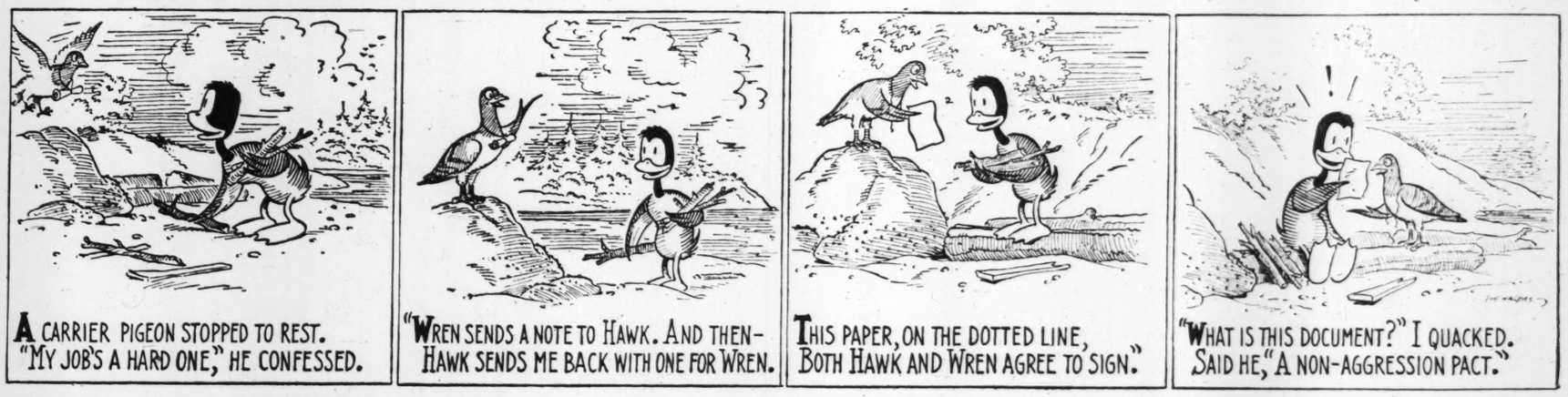
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Help Needed*

By RODGERS

I managed to keep everything in order around the farm today, although I must say I thought I was going to need some help with one of Uncle George's big porkers-
He seemed to be stuck in his mud wallow and I didn't quite see how I could get him out of it. "Still, I guess it's up to me to try!" I decided—
So I got a real good grip on his tail and was getting all set to see if I could yank him out—
When it turned out he wasn't half as stuck as I thought!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Non-Scrap of Paper*

By THE HAGERS


A CARRIER PIGEON STOPPED TO REST. "MY JOB'S A HARD ONE," HE CONFESSED.
"WREN SENDS A NOTE TO HAWK. AND THEN- HAWK SENDS ME BACK WITH ONE FOR WREN.
THIS PAPER, ON THE DOTTED LINE, BOTH HAWK AND WREN AGREE TO SIGN."
"WHAT IS THIS DOCUMENT?" I QUACKED. SAID HE, "A NON-AGGRESSION PACT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Yes; Pretty Bad, Isn't It?

An "authorized spokesman" of the German Government, giving reports of damage to German cities, is quoted by the United Press as saying, "All this bombing of civilians could have been avoided by really humane warfare."

The pathos of this remark will be felt by the people of a score of ravaged countries and doubtless by Americans. It is uttered apparently the more poignantly by the Nazi officer now that his own race is feeling some of the scourge which fell in mass raids on England last September and which several months earlier had left the Dutch city of Rotterdam an utter ruin.

Who was it that started this bombing of civilians? Historians may be reading military reports for years after the war to determine just where some missile, intended for a railroad yard, first went astray and hit a hospital. But readers of the war news as it comes from both Berlin and London have a pretty clear idea of which command first made extensive and evidently planned use of indiscriminate bombing.

Herr Hitler at the unleashing of the attack on Poland, Sept. 1, 1939, declared he had given strict orders to the German air force that only military objectives should be bombed. Two weeks later Polish sources asserted that 20,000 civilians had been killed by German air raids on the city of Lwow, a number greater than the military casualties at that place. Nazi planes were declared to have dropped bombs into a market place filled with peasants and then swept low to machine-gun crowds in the street. This machine-gunning procedure was repeated against Belgian refugees on the roads during the battle of France and against streets and houses in parts of England.

By last fall, the Luftwaffe was prepared for mass bombing of Britain and the propaganda ministry was ready with self-justifying pretexts. Some stray bombs had hit civilian residences or hospitals both in Britain and in Germany. Referring to the latter incidents as a "nuisance," the Reichsführer talked of fifty-fold or hundred-fold reprisals and vowed, "If they attack our cities, we will simply erase theirs."

The air battle of Britain in September did not end quite that way, though the German press raised its cry to "thousandfold retaliation" and demanded attacks that would "make the bombardment of London seem like a gentle zephyr before a hurricane." Then came the devastation of Coventry which leveled whole blocks of dwellings and business establishments and from which Nazi officials tried boastfully to coin a verb, "to Coventrize."

Yes, it is regrettable that "all this bombing of civilians" was not avoided. One questions, however, whether the Nazis are the ones to give the world lessons in "really humane warfare." And those who listen to them may reflect that not only the bombing of civilians but also a great deal of other destruction and misery could have been avoided by a willingness to try out peaceful means of adjustment instead of resorting to warfare at all.

What Need for Whisky?

Foreseeing the time, doubtless, when it shall be called upon by public opinion and the authorities to curtail operations in the interests of national defense, one of its powerful groups is calling upon the whisky distillery industry to centralize or pool its resources as far as possible, to adopt standardized methods and equipment, and otherwise release plants and materials for the defense effort.

In a time of national emergency, when every effort should be bent toward aiding the armed forces of democracy, such non-essential activities as whisky distilling have little excuse for operating.

They consume grain which should be going into various types of alcohol for munitions and necessary commercial solvents.

Cork, in which a severe shortage exists, is used in enormous quantities by the liquor manufacturers, while manufacturers of motors, cartridges, bombs, and various machine tools are in dire need of it.

Defense demands on transportation are growing daily, hourly. Can railroads and truck lines continue to devote urgently needed space to cases and barrels of whisky, and the materials which go into its manufacture and that of containers?

And in the last analysis, since everything which takes money away from defense weakens defense, can the expenditure of funds for whisky and whisky-making be tolerated in a day of national crisis?

Gasoline Confusion

Another week of gasoline conservation has passed, which, if it portends what is to follow under the voluntary system of conservation, should impel motorists in the eastern United States to demand that actual monthly rationings of "gas" be invoked at once as the most equitable method of distribution.

Just where the flaw is in the administrative machinery that allows a motorist in one town to get all the "gas" he wants while in the next town he is permitted only two to three gallons, is not quite clear. But the fact remains that local gasoline distributors get their orders from Washington and if these orders fail to stipulate some uniform method of curtailing consumption of gasoline, distributors are apt to adopt widely varied forms of conservation, confusing and irritating to motorists.

That is apparently what has happened in the Atlantic seaboard states affected by the orders of the petroleum co-ordinator. It gives a partial explanation of "gas" price rises in some towns while prices in other towns remain stable. It accounts for gasless Sundays in one place, the 7 p. m. curfew in another, mid-afternoon closing in a few cases, and limitation of sales at some stations to regular customers.

Surely co-operation by the Government with dealers' organizations could have produced or could yet produce a more uniform pattern of sales reduction. A full, explicit summary of the situation from official sources probably would still enlist more voluntary conservation by motorists. So long as the present method continues—rationing the stations to 90 per cent of their July volume and leaving them to improvise limits for the consumer—there will be wide experimenting in conservation methods. This ought to be quickly resolved into a system under which the motorist can know what to expect.

Character and Vision

Military men knew Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee as the outstanding pioneer in mechanized warfare in the United States Army. Fellow citizens pay him grateful tribute as the molder of motorized "armored armies" which should one day put behind peaceful purposes the power generated by American mastery of motors. But those closest to him remember more than anything the Christian steadfastness which girded him for every distinguished achievement, the Christian kindliness which endeared him in every human relationship.

The son of a famous Spanish War leader who was also a man of deep religious conviction, General Chaffee from the first made his own way, taking the competitive examination for West Point instead of a Presidential appointment. For some years he had to make more than an ordinary way to get anywhere with his "radical" ideas about mechanization. Today military men credit him with first developing in experiments the mobility and co-ordination of armored forces which German observers adapted to Blitzkrieg uses.

Those who know how a cavalryman clings to his horse and an army to its old ways can estimate General Chaffee's achievement in shifting himself and the army to tanks. It was possible because he possessed not only the vision to foresee great changes but the high qualities of Christian character which won from officers the confidence and from his men the devotion required to carry through those changes. For these qualities of vision, capacity, and character he was on the road to highest responsibilities in the United States Army.

Events have jolted America into appreciation of mechanization—and of the Chaffee pioneering. That appreciation will not lessen as the man and his work become better known.

Grass

Recent statistics from the United States Department of Agriculture show that grass or hay is the Nation's second most important crop. It comes next to corn, and is ahead of cotton. It is estimated that 100,000,000 tons are used annually on American farms.

Grass is nature's patch-work quilt. Its kindly warmth and varied beauty covers the fields and meadows. It is a soft-toned rug gently laid on pastures and hillsides. It forms a restful carpet in forest glade and mountain valley.

Studded with flowers in season, it becomes a varied rug of Oriental design, ever changing as the seasons turn in their appointed cycles. Food for man's domesticated helpers, sustenance for wildlife friends, source of beauty and inspiration for humanity, grass is one of the great gifts of nature.

Thirteen Days Adrift; 'Never Lost Confidence'

Late in May word was flashed that a submarine manned by the Nazis had sunk the Robin Moor, an American freighter, two weeks out of New York. For thirteen days the survivors drifted in lifeboats in the South Atlantic. The Monitor presents herewith a personal letter written by one of the survivors now in Africa to a friend in the United States, as an example of the courage and faith which kept the little band together before their rescue by a British ship:

My Dearest Friend:

I am most grateful for the protection and the wonderful way we were brought out of it all. It was a very terrible experience; Harry and I just prayed day and night.

We left New York on the 5th of May and had been out two weeks when the submarine came along, and told our Captain he was sorry but he would have to sink our boat. This was at 5 a. m. and we were given 20 minutes to dress and get off the boat. We all got away safely; there were only seven passengers and a little child of two. We three couples were put in the First Mate's lifeboat; the other passenger, a man, was in another boat. They first torpedoed the ship, and then had to put thirty-three shots in before she sank. We were about a quarter of a mile away and saw everything. That first night the four boats were tied together, and then the next day one boat went ahead, but the other three kept more or less together; we would lose each other for a day or so and then sight one another again. The German on the submarine said he would send an SOS for help for us, but that was never done. We did 700 miles in the boat before we were picked up.

I can't go into details just yet. We were wet most of the time, the nights were terrible, lying on the wooden seats and on the bottom of the boat. The last night was the worst; it rained very hard and I was lying in the middle of the bottom of the boat jammed between others, and the water all collected under my back; in fact I was lying in water until the daylight appeared. We never lost confidence; we knew the Father would help us. The sea was rough many days, waves twelve feet high. The 91st, 121st, and 23rd Psalms were very precious and there were other parts of the Bible that I could remember.

We were rescued on the 13th day by a freighter; we had to go up the long rope hanging down the side of the ship. The men on the freighter were wonderfully kind to us; they gave us pyjamas and shirts and socks to put on. We were in a very dirty state. I did not mind the hunger on the boat, but the thirst was dreadful. We got half a glass of water in the morning and half in the evening, and very dry hard biscuits.

We are stopping in these parts for a time until we feel stronger and then we will make our way north to Johannesburg. G. G.

Green Point, Cape Province, S. Africa.

The Bookshelf

American Press From Start

There are two ways history can be written—coldly factual or narratively human. Frank Luther Mott chose the second for his HISTORY OF JOURNALISM (New York: Macmillan. $5.50) and made more than a history; he made an interesting, absorbing, human chronicle. The book unfolds the growth and development of American newspapers from their earliest attempts in the Colonies under unfriendly governmental censorship down through 1940. It is a vibrant record, too, of the personalities who through 250 years carried the torch of freedom and liberty.

Dr. Mott starts with the setting, the primitive conditions, the lacks and difficulties prevalent in the new Colonies. He develops the needs for information and knowledge as the frontiers pushed further and further inland. He shows how there are always a few individuals who have the courage to stand firm for progress and right ideas and the ability to carry those ideas forward under persecution and prosecution. He divides his theme into nine stages, from late seventeenth-century beginnings to the modern daily.

* * *

Each section is elaborately footnoted to biographical notes for the period for those interested in additional reading and research.

Every stage of newspaper progress during these 250 years is shown in its relation to the forward sweep of journalistic enlightenment, every outstanding event dovetails with other events to make the progressive whole. Just as the Zenger trial, which confirmed freedom of the press, was a part of the upward surge for a free, outspoken champion of the people's rights, so does Dr. Mott carry his readers from milestone to milestone down through the years to the press as we know it today.

* * *

The present generation is particularly interested in the discussion headed, The Modern Newspaper, 1914-1940. The effects of the World War, the roaring 20's, the tabloid era of sensationalism are still fresh in thought. Dr. Mott sketches the changes in concepts, in methods, in appearance, in writing which have resulted from those upheavals.

He has taken a tremendously big subject and boiled it down to 736 pages. In so doing, he has lost one vital characteristic of a really great history—detail. He skips from episode to episode so quickly, he becomes too sketchy at times, so much so that often an incomplete picture is presented.

Yet despite its sketchy faults, "History of Journalism" is a valuable and needed contribution. Though there is little that is new or can be in a history, there is much of real importance in the social and human side in the development of the American press. Dr. Mott has presented a clear and concise—rather too concise—picture of the various overlapping stages of journalistic progress which newspapermen will read and study with interest and appreciation. C. A. L.

Mightier Than the Sword

British Grateful for Americans' Aid

LIVERPOOL

Dear Friend:

There were fully 400 at church today, after an eight days (or nights, I ought to say) continual blitz. Several times four hours without cessation. . . .

It is amazing to see the people, how they stand up to it. There are whole areas of one mile diameter and not a house standing that can be lived in, and whose works are blasted. The work people are soon drafted to another site to carry on. Many preferred the woods at night to their own homes. . . .

What opportunities have been missed by powerful nations to make conditions for peace assured! But self-preservation and in some cases selfish and near-sighted economic views have annulled any real effort to make the opportunity for peace more enduring. . . . It is inexplicable to me, why those favoring the allies' cause, hold back until it is too late to take action. When the enemy gets in force to their doors and with traitors in their homes, they have lost their vital authority to choose and must succumb to mere force. . . .

The people here are thankful for American assistance. It is much better for America to give all their aid to the fight here and so save the possibility of being compelled in the near future to prevent invasion over there. If you saw the havoc one land mine does, spreading destruction for over a four-mile-square area, you would realize what one dropped in the heart of New York City would do. I have seen the buildings in Manchester, Sheffield and Liverpool built on the newest and wisest plans known, a mere mass of twisted girders brought to the ground by one blow.

There is no real complaint of hardships endured here. The cry is "Let us get on with the job and get it over," so we can live again our normal home life with families again gathered together. Our deepest satisfaction as a people is that you are on our side and giving us vital assistance, we pray it may become greater day by day and week by week. Never has there been a time when America has been so near to us, and there are grateful hearts in many breasts because of your helpful attitude. . . .

Although in every part of the country, all our family is safe. We are asked not to travel too much and must obey the request, and so we have seen little of them in 1941. Beside all are full handed as besides their daily duties all are doing voluntary work, several hours nightly.

It is striking how we have become more neighborly. People you have seen and passed daily for years, and not even known their names, are no longer strangers but friends. You cannot be a "fire-watcher" for three or four hours at a stretch with the man down in the street without knowing something about him and his family and his own aims and desires, and find all your preconceived ideas wrong. I say to them, we are friends now, and may we remain so for all our time! A. A.

SOMEWHERE IN SCOTLAND

Here we may have an air raid warning and, literally, people do walk around regardless; they just go on as if nothing was happening, not in any spirit of bravado but, simply, they think nothing about it.

If the guns begin to pop and shrapnel begins to fall down, then they take cover and wait, just as if they were sheltering from a thundershower. Of course, houses do get hit and people do get killed, but the average man thinks no more about that than he does about people being killed by motor-cars when they cross a street. "Ye get accustomed to anything," as the Irishman said after they had unsuccessfully tried to hang him three times. . . .

GODALMING, SURREY

Dearest Edna:

The two packages of candy arrived in excellent condition, and we are enjoying them! . . . I particularly liked the slabs of chocolate. We try to keep any we get for my little nephew as children adore it. . . .

London is getting quite sprightly again—sprightly for London you know! We have had some windows broken at the office but a perfectly huge bomb, which dropped opposite, failed to explode completely and the bomb-fuse-remover people rendered it harmless—they really are very brave lads—and it lay rather like a huge half whale harmlessly outside the office for some time. . . .

You don't know how important hens have become in the scheme of things. We feel they are public benefactors! Some of ours are three years old and several times this week they have laid an egg apiece. They are called Plymouth Rocks. I wonder if you have them in the United States. . . .

I was rather interested the other day, to see for the first time some Nylon stockings. We have heard so much about them but they are not in this country yet. . . . When one's stocking ladders these days, the groan is, "Oh, dear, two coupons gone West," not five shillings gone West! ! . . .

I have been reading some speeches—rather lectures—given by Professor Laski on the American Presidency. I am filled with wonder that you can find anyone to take on such a tough job! ! . . . The Oxford University Press (I think) have just published some little pamphlets designed to enlighten the questing Briton. . . .

Have you been interested in Clarence Streit's books? I don't know much about the subject but I am all for Federation of some kind. We can't go on having these awful upheavals every twenty years. . . . The clothes arriving at The Christian Science War Comforts Committee are really beautiful. We are most grateful for all America sends to the bombed areas. ANNE

WORKSOP, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Dear Uncle, Auntie and Cousins:

. . . In the churchyard where Jack is buried are buried nine German pilots who have been brought down in our country. Children put flowers on their graves, because, as they and their mothers say, the Germans are somebody's boys. . . .

Well, we certainly know how to take the bombing in our towns, etc., but a day of reckoning will come, and in spite of hard times ahead of us, we, with God's help, will be victorious.

LONDON

Dear Aunt Marie:

I am 21 and have had to register for war work, but as I work in a dairy shop I will be exempt. We have quite a time of it having to serve 2 oz. fat, 2 oz. margarine, 4 oz. butter, 1 oz. cheese, 2 oz. tea per week and the jam is ½ lb per month! Our meat ration is one shilling's worth per week and we don't get much for a shilling, I can tell you.

VIOLET

The Wide Horizon

A Plea for U. S. Unity

By Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd

In an address at the National Emergency Rally, sponsored by the Council for Democracy, in Madison Square Garden, New York City.

This is a war between two ideas. This is the age-old struggle between democracy and tyranny, between freedom and slavery, between good and evil. Thus, this is everybody's war. This time the fight is to the death. And, so far, as we all know, tyranny has won. Fifteen nations have gone down like torpedoed ships. . . .

Adolf Hitler has declared that the world is not large enough for both Naziism and democracy. He believes that the easy-going people of a free nation cannot compete with the force of a super-efficient dictatorship. . . . He substitutes might for right, force for freedom. For God he has substituted worship of a soulless mechanical efficiency. . . .

We of the democracies believe in the dignity and equality of man. We believe that reason and truth and compassion can be, in the end, weapons mightier than any bombing plane. We believe in the common sense of the ordinary citizen. We know that, even from the purely mechanical standpoint, we are more efficient than the Nazi system, but in the direction of peace and freedom. . . . Our citizens are equal to those of any dictatorship in intellect, knowledge, and potentialities. . . . There is no Nazi superiority other than a temporary capacity to destroy human beings. Only Hitler himself and a few thousand of his more fanatical followers believe in the myth of a German super-race.

That is the choice before us—the free world or the slave world.

* * *

In comparatively recent times, the world has shrunk in size. . . . In our own day, there are Americans who don't realize what this high-speed transportation and communication mean. They see no significance in the fact that there is a new plane, for example, that puts the United States only nine hours from Europe. They deny that on this planet two billion human beings hurtle through space together. They deny that . . . war erupting in one region affects all other regions. They believe we can hide in our own little cabin in the wilderness and let the forest fire rage around us. They do not face the truth that the Atlantic Ocean, even with Hitler bitterly engaged, is not wide enough to prevent the infiltration of Nazi fifth columnists in South America. . . .

For those who live far from the sea, the fallacy of isolation is more likely to sound plausible. But their false sense of security serves only to play into the hands of the Hitlerite agents whose master dreams—not only of European conquest—but of world conquest, whose master is as interested in the wheat fields of Iowa as he is in the oil of Baku, for which he has invaded Russia.

If Hitler won, those of us who still dream of security in isolation would experience a rude awakening. But even when Hitler loses this war, whether we will have fought him or not, we shall have to face this great and solemn fact: That the United States is an integral and responsible part of the entire world, and that we can never again shirk our duty as inhabitants of this planet.

Unless we recognize the dangers that lie before us, unless we act immediately to cope with them before they close in upon us, we face so tremendous a dislocation of the trade structure of this Nation and the rest of the world that economic chaos will settle upon all humanity. . . .

* * *

Let us review the facts that now stand out. First of all, we know that, in this world-wide war of ideas, we cannot stand aside. We may find ourselves forced into war with the whole dictator world. . . .

Secondly, we know that America faces the grave threat of economic chaos whether we have war or not.

Thirdly, we know that complete economic chaos would inevitably result, as it did in Russia, Italy, Germany and Spain, in dictatorship for a dis-United States of America.

We must bestir ourselves now, at once, before it is too late, to a spontaneous reawakening of all the people, determined on unity and sweat and sacrifice, exactly as if we were fighting for our national self-preservation against the dictator world.

The agents of Adolf Hitler are trying to divide the people of America, to set us one against the other, to foster and exploit religious and class suspicions, to set labor against capital, Protestant against Catholic, Christian against Jew, the Middle West against the East. They have used this method of "divide and conquer" because they have seen it work as a prelude to easy military victory in Europe. But it will not, it shall not, work here.

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